

Letter received from kidnapped priest

JOLIET, Illinois (R) — The family of an American Catholic priest kidnapped in Lebanon nearly two months ago said Sunday it had received a letter from him, raising hopes he is alive. Father Lawrence Jenco's nephew, David Mihelich, told Reuters that the letter, dated Feb. 19 and received on Friday, "is in his own hand-writing and it has given the family a great deal of hope that he is still alive." Father Jenco, 50, is one of four Americans held by guerrillas in Lebanon. A fifth, television journalist Jeremy Levin, won his freedom in mid-February and guerrillas said afterwards that one of the Americans still held would be executed. Father Jenco, head of the Catholic Relief Services in Beirut, was seized on Jan. 8 as he went to visit a doctor about a heart condition. Mr. Mihelich said the family had decided not to release the contents of the letter.

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Sharif Zaid returns from France, U.S. visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker returned home Sunday after a visit to France and the United States which lasted several days during which he met with senior officials. He was met upon arrival by a number of senior Armed Forces officers.

Austrian foreign minister due here

AMMAN (R) — Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Graf will visit Jordan next week. Foreign Ministry sources said Sunday. He is expected to discuss Middle East issues and bilateral ties with Jordanian officials during the visit, from March 10-14.

Swiss avalanche kills at least 8

ZERMATT, Switzerland (AP) — An avalanche roared down on a car and a mini-bus on an Alpine road leading to this resort near Mount Matterhorn, killing at least eight people Saturday, rescue officials said. They called it the worst Swiss avalanche disaster in 15 years and feared that more victims were trapped under the snow. But the danger of new snowfalls forced a halt in the search conducted by dozens of rescuers and specially trained dogs.

Israeli reserves fall again

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's foreign reserves fell \$135 million last month as the government struggled to meet repayments on loans, the Bank of Israel said Sunday. Reserves now stand at \$2.2 billion, far below the "red line" of \$3 billion regarded by economists as a minimum working level. Bank of Israel officials urged the government to seek deferrals on long-term loan repayment or face the prospect of foreign reserves running out by the end of the year.

2 Pakistanis executed in UAE

ABU DHABI (R) — Two Pakistanis convicted of killing a United Arab Emirates (UAE) national and raping his wife in December were executed by firing squad in the emirate of Ajman Sunday, police said. UAE newspapers had earlier said the executions were to be carried out Monday after UAE President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan rejected clemency appeals for the two men, Mohammad Sabar Noor, 20, and Jawad Iqbal, 24.

Pakistani dissidents appeal against hanging

KARACHI (R) — About 80 political dissidents in a Karachi jail have issued an appeal against the planned hanging of a man convicted of helping plane hijackers, opposition sources said Friday. The military government has committed death sentences on three men convicted of aiding a 1981 plane hijack to Kabul and Damascus but a fourth man, Nasir Baluch, is due to hang on Tuesday.

INSIDE

- * Kuwait reshuffles cabinet, page 2
- * Lower food prices steady inflation rate, minister says, page 3
- * UNRWA is not fighting enough for funds, page 4
- * Lebanese battlefield win claims, page 5
- * Italy's Tili enhances reputation with 200-m win, page 6
- * Currency markets — world's largest casino, page 7
- * U.S.-Nicaragua talks fail, but hopes rise for Contadora efforts, page 8

Israel orders new phase of pullback to begin immediately

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The Israeli cabinet gave the go-ahead Sunday for a military pullback from east Lebanon's Bekka Valley, the second stage of a three-phase withdrawal to the international border, and ordered it to begin immediately.

Military sources quoted by Reuters said the pullback would begin immediately and last up to three months at the end of which the army would deploy about 15 kilometers north of the Israeli-Lebanese frontier.

The Israeli decision comes a day after a senior Lebanese minister threatened attacks on northern Israeli villages in retaliation to the Israeli army's raids on South Lebanese villages and arbitrary arrests and demolition of village homes in a campaign aimed at suppressing Lebanese resistance against the Jewish state's 33-month-old occupation of the country.

During Israel's "search-and-arrest" operations, whole villages were sealed off while male residents were interrogated and houses searched for weapons. Israel said last week that 15 suspected resistance men were killed while trying to escape the dragnet.

The cabinet approval came during its regular weekly session and as political pressure was mounting in Israel for a full pullout.

The first phase of the pullback from the Sidon area was carried out last month.

An Israeli cabinet spokesman said none of the six right-wing Likud bloc ministers who opposed

last January's decision on a three-stage pullback voted against the second phase Sunday.

Most of Israel's estimated 10,000 troops and armor in Lebanon are stationed in the Bekaa, holding positions near the Syrian border, within artillery range of Damascus.

Israeli troops will also leave the 2,000 metre Mount Barukh, overlooking the Beirut-Damascus highway. It is the Israeli army's northernmost position and site of an intelligence-gathering electronic surveillance station.

"The government decided unanimously to order the army to carry out the second stage of the redeployment plan," the Israeli spokesman told reporters.

He said "the starting date is today" for the beginning of the pullback, but he added that no date was set for its completion.

The January decision committed the cabinet to ending Israel's military occupation of South Lebanon by the summer but said each phase had to be approved separately.

Industry Minister Ariel Sharon, who as defence minister masterminded Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon, spoke against the withdrawal plan in Sunday's meeting

and abstained in the vote, cabinet sources said.

They said Sharon argued that after the pullback, there would be nothing to prevent Syrian troops moving south into the area evacuated by Israel.

Israel intends to leave its militia allies of the South Lebanon Army (SLA) in control of a border strip in South Lebanon. The mainly-Christian SLA will continue to be supported by Israeli military advisors, generals say.

Israel invaded Lebanon with the stated aim of pushing Palestinian fighters out of artillery range of the border, but its occupation created a new enemy of the Lebanese.

Israeli troops have suffered daily attacks by mostly Lebanese resistance forces, prompting Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin to describe them as a more formidable enemy than the Palestinians.

In the latest of the Israeli raids, Israeli troops stormed the South Lebanese village of Maarake on Saturday and were reported to have detained an unknown number of people. But leaders of the resistance movement in the area said the Israelis failed to find any fighters.

Little more than an hour after Israeli occupation forces left Maarake, 12 kilometers east of Tyre, the local Shi'ite militia leader who has been threatening the Israelis showed up to renew his warnings of intensified attacks.

Reporters, blocked from entering Maarake on Saturday, found Khalil Jeradi, local leader of the

Shi'ite "Amal" militia, was in the village Sunday shortly after 10 a.m. (0800 GMT).

"I was here and I will stay here. They could not find me," said Mr. Jeradi, 25.

Mr. Jeradi said resistance forces "are serious from now on... we are serious in attacking the villages of the Galilee," Israel's northern province. Such attacks would be the first inside Israel by resistance men who have been hitting the occupation army in Lebanon.

Mr. Jeradi also said the Israeli operation in Maarake had failed and none of the 400 fighters hiding in and around the village had been captured.

On Sunday the streets of Maarake were crowded with villagers, many of them young men who said that during the raid they hid in surrounding hills and later slept rough overnight.

Wrecked cars, boulders and burnt tyres lay strewn over the road. Villagers wandered from street to street inspecting the ruins of seven buildings either flattened or damaged beyond repair by Israeli bulldozers.

"Why did they do this to me? I am a grocer, not a terrorist," said Ahmad Roumiegh, 50, tears streaming down his face as he surveyed the remains of his house. He said the Israelis had also turned his shop upside down.

"Everything he worked for he put into building up this house," said his wife Zakiya.

Their nephew, Mohammad,

(Continued on page 3)

British miners call off strike

LONDON (R) — Britain's coal miners Sunday abandoned their crumbling strike against pit closures after 356 days and voted to return to work without any deal. The longest major strike in British industrial history was called off by delegates to a National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) conference in London, NUM President Arthur Scargill announced.

More than half of the nation's 186,000 miners are already back at work, according to management, and the union ordered the return rather than watch the strike slowly disintegrate.

Mr. Scargill, who struggled for months to prevent his men drifting back to work, told a news conference after the private debate.

"We have decided by a narrow vote to return to work on Tuesday without an agreement... but rest assured that this union will continue to fight pit closures."

He immediately launched into an attack on Britain's labour movement for failing to rally behind the miners in their fight against a plan to shut 20 pits and axe 20,000 jobs.

He said that after the men had returned the union would press the state-run National Coal Board (NCB) for an amnesty for about 700 miners fired during the dispute for picketing and other offences.

There were no immediate figures on the voting but Mr. Scargill said the margin for a return was "the tightest possible."

Calling the walkout "a tremendous achievement," the NUM leader praised miners who persevered for nine days short of a year in the union's crusade against cutbacks in the industry.

At the height of the strike, the NUM was able to shut down three-quarters of Britain's 174 state-owned mines. But the walkout failed to seriously hurt British industry because other unions — notably in the steel and power industries — refused to stage sympathy strikes.

Coal strike hits Britain's industrial revival, page 7

Morocco reaffirms stand on W. Sahara

MARRAKESH, Morocco (R) — King Hassan of Morocco, celebrating his 34th anniversary as monarch, Sunday reaffirmed that he would never negotiate sovereignty over the Western Sahara.

"Our sovereignty is an indivisible whole. It is and will remain exercised over the totality of our national territory, from Tangiers to Agadir and will never be subject to negotiations," he said in a traditional throne speech.

Lagouira lies at the southern tip of the Western Sahara, the former Spanish colony where the Algerian-backed Polisario has been fighting a nine-year guerrilla war for independence.

King Hassan, who acceded to the throne on the death of his father Mohammed V, said Morocco was committed to furthering regional dialogue with Algeria. But such talks would not modify the kingdom's basic principles, he said.

The king will make his first extensive tour next week of the disputed desert territory next week.

King Hassan recalled that Morocco applied last year to become a full member of the European Community (EC) because of its geographical closeness to Europe, its political institutions and economic factors.

"We hope our application will be examined with understanding and a deep vision going further ahead than the limited present realities," he said.

King Hassan said development

Hussein cables good wishes

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco on the occasion of the anniversary of the Moroccan king's accession to the throne. In his cable King Hussein wished King Hassan success in the leadership of his people towards further progress and prosperity.

of the Arab Maghreb was one of Morocco's basic policies, but challenges to his country's territorial integrity were causing difficulties.

Since December Algeria and Morocco have held secret talks aimed at paving the way for a meeting between the king and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid ahead of a larger North African summit to include Tunisia, Libya and Mauritania.

Moroccan political sources said the idea of granting the Western Sahara some form of self government under Moroccan sovereignty was canvassed but the talks ended in deadlock.

The king, who said in a recent interview he envisaged a visit to Libya this month, repeated that last summer's Moroccan-Libyan treaty of union was not directed against anybody.

"It's only aim is to unite, not to divide or disperse," he said.

Chinese parliamentarians begin rare Soviet visit

MOSCOW (AP) — A Chinese parliamentary delegation arrived Sunday for an official visit to the Soviet Union, the latest sign of increasing contacts between the estranged communist neighbours.

The Chinese official news agency Nihua said the National People's Congress group led by standing committee member Zhang Chengkian was invited by the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Union's parliament, "for a friendly visit."

The official Soviet news agency TASS quoted the Chinese delegation's leader as saying, "this is the first meeting of Chinese and Soviet parliamentarians after long years that have passed since the cessation of contacts between us."

"We are convinced that our visit will play a positive role for the deepening of mutual understanding between us, for the development of friendship between the peoples of our two countries, as well as for the development of contacts between the two parliaments," he added.

It is the first such visit since the rift between the two countries took place more than two decades ago and follows a visit to Peking in December of Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Ivan Arkhipov, and guarded comments from both sides that some form of rapprochement was desirable.

Talks on improving relations began under the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in 1982 and have taken the form of six-monthly meetings of delegations.

French air force crew reportedly captured by Ethiopian guerrillas

PARIS (R) — The five-man crew of a French air force transport plane on a famine relief mission has been taken hostage by Ethiopian rebels, the Defence Ministry said Sunday, adding that there may have been others on board the plane.

The ministry said in a statement the crew of a Transall transport plane was captured at Lalibela, in Wollo province, some 300 kilometres north of the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa.

Ministry officials said the Transall normally carries five crew members but added there could have been other people on board at the time of the capture.

The statement said the ministry was informed of the incident at 1330 local (1230 GMT) Sunday. But officials were unable to say when the plane was captured or to provide the name of the rebel organisation.

"The crew was pursuing a humanitarian mission in the region which began on Jan. 21, 1985, to help countries affected by famine," the statement said.

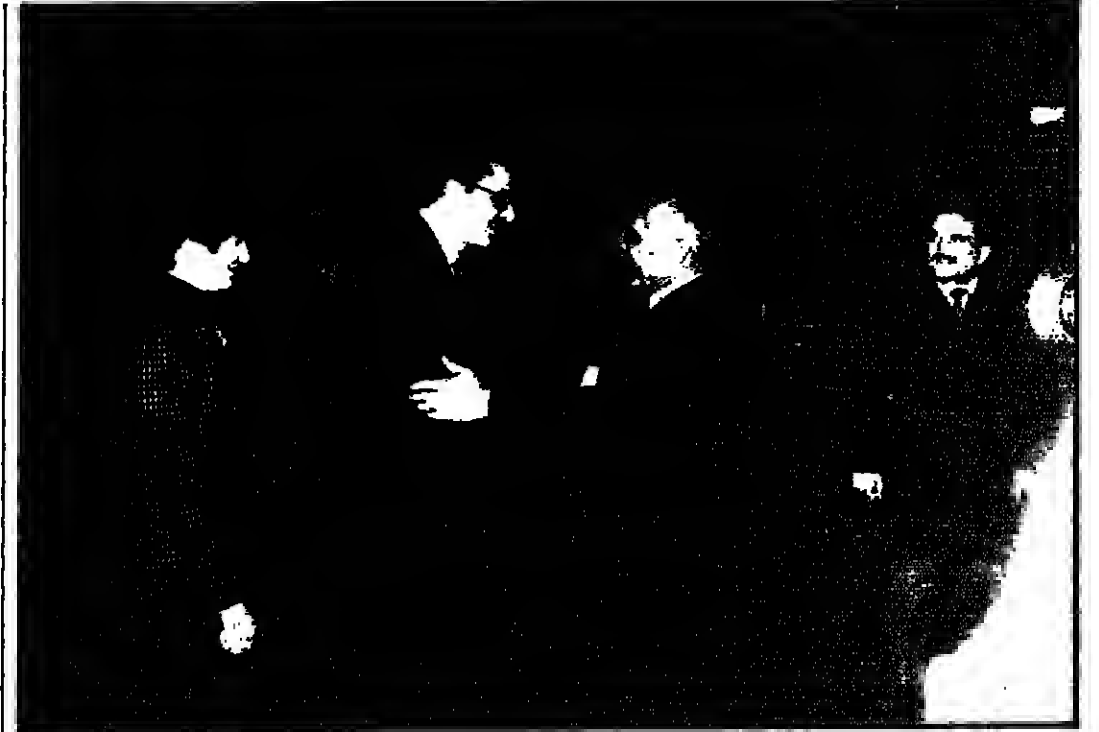
The hostage-taking apparently occurred Sunday morning, but the defence ministry revealed no further details. It did not disclose the name of the rebel movement involved.

Greek police probe new underground group's links

ATHENS (R) — Police said Sunday they were taking seriously a claim by a Greek guerrilla group that it has links with West European extreme leftists.

The group said Saturday it had planted a 250-gramme time-bomb found outside the West German embassy. Police said the bomb, packed into a cardboard box with a bottle of gas, would have caused serious damage had it exploded.

In a 1,000-word claim of responsibility, a lithograph unknown movement calling itself the "Revolutionary Group of International Solidarity Christos Kassimis" protested over the treatment of guerrillas in West German jails.



KING, QUEEN RETURN: Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor returned to Amman Sunday after private visits to Spain and Austria, which lasted two weeks. They were met upon arrival here by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Her Highness Princess Sarawh, members of the royal family, Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Atef Al Fayed, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Jassim, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, cabinet members and senior civilian and military officers in addition to the ambassadors of Spain and Austria and the Algerian charge d'affaires in Amman (Petra photo)

Gulf leaders receive Egyptian messages

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — The emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, and the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, have received messages from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, who was reportedly seeking Arab support for his new peace initiative to solve the Middle East problem, Gulf news agencies said Sunday.

The Jari News Agency said Mr. Mubarak's message to Sheikh Khalifa dealt with the latest developments in the Middle East and the current Arab situation. It did not elaborate.

A similar statement was made in Kuwait late Saturday when Mr. Mubarak was also reported to have sent a message to Sheikh Jaber.

Although Egypt has no diplomatic ties with most of the Arab countries since it signed a separate peace treaty with Israel in 1979, the Cairo daily Al Gomhuria had reported earlier in the day that the Egyptian leader had sent similar messages to a number of Arab leaders.

Genscher to hold surprise talks in Moscow, Poland

BONN (R) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was to fly to Moscow Sunday for hastily-arranged talks with his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko.

The Foreign Ministry announced Sunday morning that Mr. Genscher would meet Mr. Gromyko on Monday, stay in the Soviet capital less than 24 hours, and after a stop in Finland, will also make a previously unscheduled trip to Warsaw on Wednesday.

The statement gave no other details, but diplomatic sources said Mr. Genscher would discuss the forthcoming U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva at his meeting with Mr. Gromyko and examine ways of reviving East-West dialogue.

They said Mr. Genscher's chief aim was to press Bonn's view that all European states should become involved in a new drive to improve East-West relations and that this should not be left exclusively to the two superpowers.

Mr. Genscher would also urge Moscow to avoid reviving animosities between the Soviet Union and West Germany in the run-up to the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II on May 8, the sources said.

Al Gomhuria mentioned Iraq, Sudan, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, North Yemen and Algeria among the countries that received messages from Mr. Mubarak.

Mr. Mubarak also had a telephone conversation Sunday with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, shortly after Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdull Meguid returned in Cairo from a two-day visit to Iraq.

The Iraqi News Agency said President Hussein and Mr. Mubarak discussed "the current Arab situation."

Mr. Abdull Meguid gave President Hussein a message from Mr. Mubarak Saturday.

According to an Arab diplomatic source in Baghdad, quoted by the Associated Press on Saturday, the message dealt with Mr. Mubarak's proposal to revive Middle East peace talks. The Egyptian leader's proposal calls for a step-by-step approach, beginning with talks between a joint

(Continued on page 2)

improve East-West relations and that this should not be left exclusively to the two superpowers.

The sources said Mr. Genscher would meet Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski during a six-hour stopover in Warsaw on Wednesday aimed at working out a programme for a postponed official visit.

The West German minister called off a trip to Poland in November at the last minute after Warsaw objected to his plans to visit the grave of murdered priest Jerzy Popieluszko. The dispute badly strained relations between the two countries.

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Israelis order week-long closure of Birzeit

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — The Israeli occupation authorities have decided to close Birzeit University on the West Bank for a week following the discovery of Palestinian "propaganda material" there, the authorities announced Sunday.

The authorities' spokeswoman, Capt. Elise Shazar, said the Israeli military had informed the university authorities that the university, which was declared a closed military area on Saturday, would remain closed until the end of this week pending a decision on what other sanctions would be taken.

"We told them that because our examination (of the case) is continuing, the university will remain closed until the end of this week, and then we will take a decision on future steps," Capt. Shazar said.

She added that the army was thinking of keeping the university closed for several months, but military sources said it was unlikely the army would shut the college for a longer period.

The Israeli authorities claimed earlier that security forces searched the Birzeit campus 10 kilometres north of Jerusalem, on Friday night found "inflammatory material" being prepared in student offices there for a nationalist conference.

Reports from the West Bank said that Birzeit students were preparing to hold a Palestinian cultural exhibition when the Israeli army stormed the campus and detained a number of students.

The occupation authorities said later that the "propaganda material" found in the campus included Palestinian flags and books containing "nationalistic songs."

The union of Birzeit employees published a statement on Sunday protesting Friday night's raid and the temporary closure of the university, and accusing the army of purely political motives.

The Greek group appeared from its statement to be close ideologically to the "Group of Popular and Revolutionary Solidarity" which claimed a bomb attack that injured a Saudi diplomat here in April 1983.

That group praised a series of guerrilla actions against British, French, West German, Israeli, Saudi and American targets as "dynamic actions of internationalist solidarity" and referred to Kassimis, who was shot dead during a political demonstration in 1977, as a "comrade and revolutionary fighter."

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Crown Prince introduces 8 new ministers

Kuwait reshuffles cabinet

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah Sunday reshuffled his cabinet, introducing eight new faces among 15 ministers who will serve under him in a new government.

As expected, the cabinet includes changes in key economic posts, while the foreign, defence and interior portfolios remain in the hands of incumbent ministers. Political sources had expected a reshuffle following National Assembly election results last month which diplomats said reflected some disenchantment over economic and social policies.

The economy of the Gulf Arab state has been hit by weaker oil prices, a debt crisis arising from its 1982 stock market crash and the four-and-a-half year old war between neighbouring Iraq and nearby Iran which has depressed trade.

The Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) said the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, had authorised Sheikh Saad to inform the National Assembly of the changes when it starts a new four-year term on March 9.

The cabinet includes one deputy from the 50-member assembly, Jassem Al Khorafi, who is appointed minister of finance and economy.

As chairman of the assembly's finance and economic committee in its previous term, he has a reputation as an able administrator, astute in economic affairs.

Long-serving Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah sheds his mantle as finance minister but retains the oil job and adds the industry portfolio.

Scheikh Ali, a leading architect of Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) policy, is also chairman of the State

Kuwait Petroleum Corporation and this and the two ministries were thought to have imposed crippling demands.

The crown prince has revealed that several candidates turned down posts, prompting the daily English-language Arab Times to remark in an editorial Sunday: "It seems... the crown prince will have to issue a public tender for the posts in order to obtain ministers."

Sheikh Ali had escaped much of the blame for the economy. He took on the Finance Ministry only

when his predecessor resigned in 1983 after the debt crisis arose.

The former post of commerce and industry minister is abandoned.

Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah remains deputy premier and foreign minister but has dropped the information portfolio which he held in the outgoing government.

Similarly, Defence Minister Sheikh Salem Al Sabah and Interior Minister Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmad Al Sabah retain their senior posts.

In addition to new finance and information ministers, new blood has been introduced in the Islamic endowments and Islamic affairs portfolio, education, social affairs and labour, public works and housing, cabinet affairs, and electricity and water.

List of New Ministers

- Crown Prince, Prime Minister, Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah
- Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah
- Interior Minister, Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmad Al Sabah
- Defence Minister, Sheikh Salem Al Sabah
- Minister of Oil and Industry, Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah
- Minister of Justice, Legal and Administrative Affairs, Salman Al Dnaji Al Salman
- Minister of Information, Sheikh Nasser Muhammad Al Sabah
- Minister of Finance and Economy, Jassem Al Khorafi
- Minister of Education, Dr. Hassan Al Ibrahim
- Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs, Rushed Abdul Aziz Al Rashed
- Minister of Religious Endowments and Islamic Affairs, Khalid Al Jassar
- Minister of Public Works and Housing, Abdul Rahman Al Hnani
- Minister of Health and Planning, Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Awadi
- Minister of Social Affairs and Labour, Youssef Al Neseif
- Minister of Communications, Isa Al Mazidi
- Minister of Electricity and Water, Muhammad Al Rifai.

Bahrain launches donation campaign for drought-stricken areas in Africa

MANAMA, Bahrain (Agencies) — The government of Bahrain launched Sunday a donation campaign for drought-stricken areas in Africa, and an official said the late beginning did not matter because the African problem was expected to last "till 1987 at least."

The Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Abdullah Al Madani, organised a press conference to announce the start of the campaign in this island state through the "Bahrain Committee to Save Drought Victims in Africa." He said it was ordered by government decree.

The committee, which he headed was to group all private welfare and social affairs societies in the country, and donations would be channelled to the stricken areas through the United Nations organisations such as UNICEF, the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Red Cross, he said. "The aid would go to whoever needs it, irrespective of race

or religion," he added. Donations would be collected from all over the country, including mosques, he said.

"We admit that we are a little bit late but that was because we wanted to secure something stable and after all, it is the result that counts," he said.

"European countries have been fast in rushing aid to Africa because they have surplus foodstock that they dump into the sea to preserve competitive prices and they sent it instead to Africa," Mr. Madani said.

Bahrain is a poorer member of the Arabian peninsula, its own oil depleted in earlier decades.

In the United Arab Emirates, the wife of the ruler, Sheikh Fatma Al Zayed chartered planes to rush medicine and foodstuffs to Africa's eastern coast, the area most stricken in the drought.

Kuwait's former Finance Minister Abdul Latif Al Hamad started a tour last January, an assignment from the World Bank, to

amass \$1 billion to finance a programme for immediate and long-term assistance to the stricken African countries.

Meanwhile a large new influx of Ethiopian refugees into Sudan is expected to begin within days after a relative lull for about two weeks, relief officials have said.

One official, from the Relief Society of Tigrai, said 60,000 refugees fleeing famine and war in Ethiopia's Tigrai province were now moving towards Sudan and would start crossing the border within four or five days.

Refugee camps in Sudan, itself suffering from drought and famine, are already swollen with more than 300,000 Ethiopians.

The official said the number of new refugees entering Sudan had dropped sharply in the past two weeks due to the society opening a reception centre for Tigraians.

The camp absorbed 20,000 refugees who would otherwise have crossed into Sudan, he said.



IRAQI POWS FREED: 27 Iraqi POWs who were freed by Iran Sunday prior to their departure to Ankara, Turkey. Managing Director of Turkish Red Crescent, Unal Somuncu is checking documents relevant to released Iraqi prisoners at Meh-rabad Airport (AP wirephoto)

Gulf states criticised for 'mild' attitude towards EC

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — The Arab Gulf states Sunday came under fire by the Sharjah-based newspaper Al Khaleej for their "mild reaction" to the European Community (EC) refusal to eliminate trade tariffs on Gulf petrochemical exports to the EC member state.

The paper said it was "strange" that the Arab officials should drop their public threats of reciprocal action once they came face to face with the Europeans.

It accused the GCC officials of a "double-faced policy," using one tone to address their own people and another when talking to the West.

The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Oman.

The EC stand was outlined by an EC delegation in two days of trade talks with GCC officials focusing on the controversial issue of petrochemicals.

The talks here Friday and Saturday were inconclusive and the GCC Secretary General Abdullah Bishara said no dates for future meetings had been fixed till respective governments had assessed reports on the outcome of the talks.

The EC imposed up to 13.5 per cent tariffs on Saudi methanol exports last summer on the premise that Saudi Arabia had exhausted its quota of unrestricted methanol exports to the Community.

The GCC states have several petrochemical complexes coming on stream as they seek to diversify their economies and break away from dependence on crude oil exports as their major source of revenue. The EC tariffs are an obstacle to trade on the lucrative European market.

GCC officials have noted that EC exports to the Gulf state are in the vicinity of \$20 billion annually and subject to hardly any customs duties.

Gulf leaders receive messages

(Continued from page 1)

Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the United States and then bringing in Israel and other parties involved in the Middle East conflict to an international peace conference.

The Palestinian side in the joint delegation should be named by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, Mr. Mubarak told the New York Times last week.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat said in a newspaper interview Sunday that he had not totally rejected President Mubarak's plan for a peace summit with Israel.

Mr. Arafat was quoted by the New York Times as saying that he objected to key parts of the proposal but had not dismissed it outright and was working with Egypt on other ideas.

Mr. Arafat said he wanted the Egyptian proposal to be implemented under the auspices of the United Nations, rather than the United States or Egypt.

The Times said Mr. Arafat also rejected Mr. Mubarak's proposal that the PLO appoint Palestinians to the joint delegation who were not known members of the PLO.

Mr. Arafat was quoted as saying he could not accept any conditions or limitations on PLO appointments to the delegation.

"No immediate summit"

In Cairo meanwhile, Foreign Minister Abdul Meguid on Sunday dismissed the prospect of an imminent meeting between President Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

After a meeting here with a delegation accompanying visiting Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, Mr. Abdul Meguid was asked by reporters whether a

Mubarak-Peres summit was in the offing.

"At the present time, I do not see this," the foreign minister replied.

Reports in Israeli newspapers Sunday said Mr. Peres proposed a summit to Mr. Mubarak in a message carried by Avraham Tamir, director-general of the prime minister's office, when he came to Cairo on Thursday.

They said the Egyptian president indicated his acceptance in a note Mr. Tamir was taking back to Israel on Sunday. Mr. Tamir had no comment when he arrived back in Tel Aviv.

Mr. Mubarak has said previously he will not meet with Mr. Peres without preparations to ensure the summit's success.

The Israeli daily Davar said Mr. Peres proposed the summit in a message that Mr. Tamir brought in Cairo three days ago. It said Mr. Peres proposed a "package deal" calling on Egypt to return its ambassador to Tel Aviv and improve "lagging trade relations."

In return, Israel would agree to international arbitration of a border dispute in northern Sinai, Davar said.

During a cabinet meeting Sunday Mr. Peres said Israel would meet a Jordanian delegation that included Palestinians "any time or any place."

But Mr. Peres also reiterated Israel's objections to President Mubarak's idea for a "joint Jordanian-Palestinian" team to meet American negotiators first in Washington before Israel joined the talks. This "should be rejected," Cabinet Secretary Yossi Beilin quoted Mr. Peres as saying.

"We must respond positively to the possibility of a meeting between Israel and a Jordanian delegation including Palestinians that are not members of the PLO. Such a meeting can take place at any time or any place," Mr. Peres said.

Gulf experts discuss food stockpile

BAHRAIN (R) — Food experts from the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) began two-day talks in Riyadh Sunday on a planned strategic food stockpile aimed at averting possible food crises in the region. A GCC official in Riyadh told Reuters by telephone the experts were expected to decide on sites for storage warehouses and the cost of the project. Final decisions and recommendations will be put to Gulf commerce and trade ministers due to meet next month, he said.

Kyprianou looks to U.S. for Cyprus unity

NEW YORK (R) — Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou said in an interview published Sunday that the United States was in a better position than the United Nations to bring about a solution to the problems of the divided island.

In an interview with the New York Times, Mr. Kyprianou said he doubted the mediation efforts of U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar would succeed.

"I don't see what he can do alone. He needs the support of governments that can influence Turkey. The United States is in a better position than the others," said Mr. Kyprianou, leader of the island's Greek community.

Talks between Mr. Kyprianou

and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash were held at the United Nations under Mr. Perez de Cuellar's auspices in January, but they broke down. A second round has been proposed, but no date has been set.

Mr. Kyprianou said he was in regular correspondence with President Reagan. "We are very pleased at the continuing active interest of the United States. He is definitely giving advice to us," he said.

Mr. Denktash, in a separate interview, agreed that the United States could play a role. "All the actors play to the U.S. Congress," he said.

Arab League delegation back from Far East tour

TUNIS (Petra) — An Arab League delegation returned here Saturday from a two-week tour of three Far East countries.

The head of the delegation, Jordan's ambassador to Tunisia and permanent representative to the League, told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the delegation discussed with senior officials of Sri Lanka, the Maldives and Thailand the problems of the Middle East and relations between those countries and the Arab World.

He said the delegation explained to the officials of the three

countries the situation in the Middle East with particular emphasis on "Israeli aggressive policies, its oppressive measures against citizens of occupied Arab territories and its continued refusal and denial of international resolutions and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination."

He said the talks with Sri Lankan officials were very fruitful and that a high level Sri Lankan delegation will visit the Arab League to continue dialogue.

The delegation included the representatives of Iraq, Tunisia and the Arab League.

Qadhafi defends right to 'liquidate' opponents

BAHRAIN (R) — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi has defended Libya's right to "liquidate" its opponents and attacked Arab leaders for a current round of visits to Washington.

In a nearly three-hour speech to the General People's Congress Saturday, broadcast by Libyan radio, Col. Qadhafi said: "We have the right to take a legitimate and sacred action, an entire people liquidating its opponents inside and abroad in broad daylight."

Saying the U.S. was "completely aligned with our enemy (Israel) who slaughters us and today committing massacres in South Lebanon with American weapons," he added that America "hates the Arabs."

Col. Qadhafi pledged to continue the struggle against Israel. "The existence of what is called Israel goes against our own existence... then we destroy it," he said.

Col. Qadhafi said Libya would support revolutionary movements in Europe if European countries backed his opponents. "If they support terrorist movements against us, we will have terrorist movements against them."

"They called the movements against us democratic opposition... they set up camps for them in Sudan, in America, in

West Germany and in Britain. "If they consider these democratic opposition, we consider the Baader Meinhof members, the Red Brigades and the Irish Republican Army as revolutionary opposition," he said.

The radio said the congress had laid down three conditions for restoring diplomatic ties with Britain, broken off after a London policewoman was shot dead during a demonstration outside the Libyan People's Bureau (embassy) last April.

It did not make clear whether the congress was proposing that relations should be resumed, but said the conditions were that Britain should not shelter fugitives from Libyan justice, should cease hostile acts and information campaigns against it and release Libyans held in Britain.

Another resolution demanded that Italy pay compensation for its invasion of Libya in the 1920s, and that Britain, Germany and Italy remove mines laid in Libya during World War II and pay compensation for damage caused by them.

Italy should also remove American nuclear weapons from the Comiso Base in southern Italy, which represented a threat to Libya, the congress said.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:00 Koran
17:10 Cartoons
17:30 Children's Programme
17:40 Children's Programme
18:10 Children's Programme
18:30 Wonderful World of Plants
19:00 Local Programme
19:25 Programme Review
19:35 News Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:35 Arabic Series - Eps. 5
21:00 Tomorrow's Programme
21:15 Arabic Series - Eps. 5
21:30 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme: Histoire

18:15 Les Lettres

19:00 News in French

19:15 Sport Magazine

19:30 News in Arabic

20:00 News in Arabic

20:35 Duty Free - Eps. 3

21:00 Macho

21:15 Sorrell and Son Eps. 3

21:30 News in English

22:00 The Yellow Rose: Beyond

22:30 The Yellow Rose: Beyond

23:00 The Yellow Rose: Beyond

23:30 The Yellow Rose: Beyond

24:00 The Yellow Rose: Beyond

24:30 The Yellow Rose: Beyond

25:00 The Yellow Rose: Beyond

25:30 The Yellow Rose: Beyond

26:00 The Yellow Rose: Beyond

26:30 The Yellow Rose: Beyond

27:00 The Yellow Rose: Beyond

27:30 The Yellow Rose: Beyond

28:00 The Yellow Rose: Beyond

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

MUSICAL

"Olive" at the Royal Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre - tel. 6610297
American Centre - 44371
American Centre Library - 41520
British Council - 36147-8
French Cultural Centre - 37009
Goethe Institute - 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre - 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre - 39977
Turkish Cultural Centre - 34411
Hays Arts Centre - 661195
Husseini Youth City - 667181
Y.W.C.A. - 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. - 664251
Amman Municipal Library - 36111
University of Jordan Library - 643555

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, 37440.
Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 25383.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.
Assam International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 816534.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabel Leiwedeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 3.00 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Meryem Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

PRAYER TIMES

06:37 Fair
06:17 (Sunrise) Duke
11:48 Dhahr
15:06 'Asr
17:36 Maghreb
18:59 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

09:30 Agaba (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
09:45 Cairo (RJ)
09:55 Muscat, Bahrain (RJ)
09:55 Dhahran (RJ)
10:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:20 Beirut (RJ)
10:20 Cairo (MS)
10:30 Larvica, Danassos (RJ)
10:40 Kuwait (KU)
10:40 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
10:45 Baghdad, Istanbul (JU)
10:50 Bangkok (RJ)
10:50 Cairo (RJ)
10:50 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
01:10 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

07:00 Beirut (RJ)
07:15 Agaba (RJ)
07:45 Beirut (MEA)
11:20 Cairo (MS)
11:30 Vienna, Chicago (RJ)
11:30 Cairo (RJ)
11:40 Kuwait (KU)
11:40 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
12:25 Istanbul, Baghdad (JU)
12:30 Kuwait (RJ)
12:30 Damascus, Larvica (RJ)
12:40 Dhahran (RJ)
12:40 Doha, Muscat (RJ)
12:40 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
12:45 Jeddah (RJ)
12:45 Dubai (RJ)
12:45 Cairo (RJ)
12:10 Baghdad (RJ)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jds

Belgian franc 61.6/ 62.1
Dutch guilder 109.4/ 110.3
Egyptian pound 301.5/ 305.3
French franc 40.6/ 40.9
Iraqi dinar 368.2/ 375
Italian lire (for 100) 19.8/ 20.1
Japanese yen (for 100) 159.2/ 160.5
Kuwaiti dinar 1.349/ 1.356
Lebanese lira 26.2/ 27.5
Omani rial 1193.3/ 1201.6
Qatari riyal 119.4/ 115.1
Saudi riyal 115.4/ 115.9
Swedish crown 43.8/ 44.2
Swiss franc 144.6/ 145.8
Syrian lira 34.8/ 36
UAE dirham 113.3/ 114.5
U.K. sterling pound 445.1/ 448.7
U.S. dollar 41.5/ 41.5
W. German mark 123.9/ 124.9

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be dusty, especially in the southern and eastern parts of the country, with medium and high clouds. Winds will be easterly moderate. In Agaba, winds will be northerly fresh and sea calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman 8/11
Agaba 8/19
Deserts -1/12
Jordan Valley 3/18

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 9, Agaba 17. Humidity readings: Amman 40 per cent, Agaba 39 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 775111.
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 775121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Traffic police 56390-1
Police headquarters 39141
Borg 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 77125-3
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53333

HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre - 813181-32
Khaldi Maternity, I. Amn - 44281-4
Akhel Maternity, J. Amman - 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity - 42362
Malles, I. Amman - 66722-9
Palestine, Shmeisani - 66417-4
Shmeisani Hospital - 669131
University Hospital - 845845
Dar Al-Hayat, J. Hussein - 667158
Al-Muasher Hospital - 66722-9
The Islamic, Abdali - 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali - 664164
Italian, Al-Muasher - 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh - 775111
Army, Madaba - 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Hassan Kamal - 96711

GENERAL

Jordan Television - 773111
Radio Jordan - 774111
Ministry of Tourism - 42311
Police complaints - 666412
Police complaints - 661176

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg

Apple 250/ 250
Banana 250/ 250
Banana (Mid-zimmer) 250/ 250
Beans 250/ 250
Broad beans 150/ 150
Cabbage 70/ 50
Carrot 640/ 560
Carrot (yellow) 140/ 120
Carrot (black) 160/ 140
Cauliflower 70/ 50
Cucumber (large) 160/ 120
Cucumber (small) 240/ 200
Eggplant (large) 170/ 140
Eggplant (small) 150/ 1

Unions pledge full support for Jordanian-Palestinian accord

AMMAN (Petra) — The Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions has issued a statement supporting the Jordanian-Palestinian accord signed in Amman on Feb. 11 and said that the federation pledges total backing for it.

The statement appealed to all peace-loving nations to exercise pressure to bear on the Israeli occupation authorities to stop building settlements on confiscated

Arab property.

The Jordanian-Palestinian accord has brought new hope for the people in the occupied territories and enhanced their ability to pursue the struggle against occupation, the statement said. It added that the agreement constituted the first step on the road to restore Arab solidarity and to unify the nation's efforts and resources for the common Arab cause.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Legal Committee to meet Tuesday

AMMAN (Petra) — The Legal Committee of the Lower House of Parliament will hold a meeting on Tuesday to discuss a number of laws relating to the Jordan Youth Organisation, postal services, the Public Transport Corporation and the Pension Fund.

Lawzi, envoy discuss Middle East

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi Sunday received at his office the Belgian ambassador to Jordan. The two discussed the European role in achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian cause and Belgium's role in the cause of peace. They also discussed avenues of cooperation between the two countries, especially in the parliamentary field.

Hikmat to open Dead Sea resthouse

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Culture, Tourism and Antiquities and Acting Minister of Information Taher Hikmat will open on March 16 the Dead Sea resthouse which belongs to the Social Security Corporation (SSC) Tourist Investment Department. The resthouse includes children's playgrounds and swimming pools.

Zu'bi meets Malaysian university team

AMMAN (Petra) — Council of Higher Education (CHE) Secretary General Abdullah Al Zu'bi met Sunday with a visiting delegation from the International Islamic University in Malaysia, headed by the university's president, Dr. Mohammad Abdul Ra'uf. Dr. Zu'bi was briefed by the Malaysian delegation on the stages, goals and future plans of the university. Dr. Zu'bi also briefed the guest delegation on the CHE tasks and goals. The two sides agreed on strengthening cooperation between the council and the Islamic university. The delegation arrived here Saturday on a three-day visit to Jordan.

Traders to pay customs in instalments

AMMAN (Petra) — Merchants whose imported goods have been lying for the past year in customs posts at Mahatta and Jucismeh can now clear them by paying the duty in instalments from now and until the end of April, according to a cabinet statement. The statement said that bank guarantees are required for the procedure. The statement also reported the cabinet's agreement to an extension of a mandate given to goods imported on a temporary basis for re-export.



HASSAN INSPECTS DIVISION: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday inspected army units of the Fifth Royal Armoured Division. He met with the unit commanders and was briefed on the training programmes and duties. Prince Hassan made a tour of the training fields and was told of the annual programmes prepared for training the troops. (Petra photo)

Team to attend Arab-Greek economy talks

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian delegation will go to Greece in the second part of this month to take part in an Arab-Greek meeting on economic cooperation due to begin on March 18.

Director of trade at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Mr. Shawqi Haddadin, said that representatives of trade and industry in the private and public sectors of the Arab World and Greece will take part in the three-day meeting.

The Greek government has displayed special interest in the meeting and made preparations and contacts for its success, Mr. Haddadin said.

Among the subjects to be discussed at the meeting, which will be opened by the Greek prime minister, are joint Arab-Greek ventures that will mainly cover the production of dairy products, fruit processing, canning of meat and olives and the production of bicycles as well as the production of children's food, electronic equipment, tractors, diesel engines, water pipes and materials used in the construction business.

Apart from Mr. Haddadin, the Jordanian delegation will include representatives from the Ministry of Planning, the Amman Chambers of Trade and Industry and the Jordan Pension Fund.

UNEP agrees to assist Lijun development project

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour Sunday signed an agreement with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for the development of the Lijun region in southern Jordan.

Under the agreement, UNEP will partially finance the first stage of the project which is designed to lay the foundations for promoting

the region's economic and social development. The project is considered part of UNEP's programmes carried out in the Arab World designed to combat desertification.

The minister signed the agreement during a meeting with a UNEP specialist, Na'im Kaddah, the organisation's executive director.

Rainfall increases in February

AMMAN (Petra) — Department of Meteorology Director General Ali Abanda said that February was characterised by an increase in the number of rainy days and by a decrease in temperature due to depressions and cold air masses which affected Jordan.

These cold air masses, he added, resulted in the falling of snow on hilly areas and stormy

winds in some areas. He said that the quantities of rain, snow and hail which fell reached high amounts during the past month as in hilly areas they exceeded by three times the monthly average, in the Jordan Valley the quantities were two times the monthly average but in the far eastern and southern areas the rainfall was below average.

Government employees asked to travel on national airline

AMMAN (Petra) — All government employees travelling by air on official business should go via Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, according to a statement by Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat.

The order also applies to employees of municipalities, public organisations and companies in which the government holds capital and foreign and local experts financed by the treasury. Those violating the regulations will be forced to pay their own fares, the statement said.

Supply minister outlines marketing, import policies

Lower food prices steadied inflation rate, Ayyoub says

AMMAN (Petra) — A drop in prices of food supplies in Jordan last year helped to stabilise prices of other products and was instrumental in maintaining a low rate of inflation in the country, Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub said here Sunday.

He said that prices of food supplies in 1984 registered a drop of 0.54 per cent over those of the previous year and the prices of other products throughout the past year rose by a very limited degree.

In an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Ayyoub said that his ministry's supply policies have been successful so far and the ministry is keen on providing food supplies at reasonable prices for local consumption.

"We want also to ensure strategic food supplies for sufficiently long periods of time in the face of all eventualities and emergencies and possible rises in world prices," the minister said.

The government's policy of stabilising prices is designed to ensure a decent standard of living for the public that suits the average income and within the state's means, Mr. Ayyoub added. He said that imports of certain basic food supplies have been restricted to the Ministry of Supply alone in

order to maintain fixed prices, to ensure reasonable profit for the merchant and reasonable prices for the consumer.

The Ministry of Supply, he said, follows a balanced policy in imports taking into consideration the country's requirements of food supplies, bearing in mind protection for the local products, in addition to its duty of controlling the prices in the market and preventing manipulation by merchants, Mr. Ayyoub said.

According to official statistics, Jordanians spend nearly 42.2 per cent of their income on meat, fruit, vegetables and other supplies, 35 per cent on rent, 15.2 per cent on services, 6.6 per cent on drinks and one per cent on tobacco, Mr. Ayyoub pointed out.

Oil company supports ACOR project

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A Mobil Oil Corporation team of senior executives passed through Jordan last week personally to turn over a \$5,000 cheque to the Jordanian-American fund-raising committee for the new headquarters building of the American Centre for Oriental Research (ACOR).

Mobil Middle East Development Corporation President Michael M. Ameen, Jr. presented the \$5,000 cheque to Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, who head the ACOR fund-raising committee. Accompanying Mr. Ameen were Mobil Saudi Arabia President and Chief Executive Officer Lucio A. Noto and Mobil Saudi Arabia Vice President M.M. Carter.

This is the third \$5,000 donation that Mobil Oil has made to ACOR since the international fund-raising drive was launched two years ago. Mobil Oil has also pledged continuing support for the new ACOR building project.

The ACOR fund-raising drive has a target of JD 1.28 million, of which about JD 400,000 has been raised to date. Some JD 600,000 is needed to build the new ACOR headquarters building, while the balance of the JD 1.28 million is for furnishings and an endowment fund that would provide ACOR with a self-perpetuating source of



Mobil Oil Corporation Middle East Development President Michael Ameen (left) presents Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd with a \$5,000 cheque towards the ACOR fund.

funds.

Mobil's contribution to the ACOR building fund is very much in keeping with its generous donations in other academic and cultural endeavours that help develop greater understanding and appreciation between the Arab and American cultures. The company has long funded schools in the Middle East and in recent years it has helped finance more

specific projects.

These include an Islamic art exhibit that toured the United States a few years ago, on the occasion of the 15th Century of the Islamic era; the research and production of the book "The Genius of Arab Civilization" and, most recently, an Islamic art exhibition that opened in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, last month.

Please, theatre club, can we have some more

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

Young stars

AMMAN — Staging a musical such as "Oliver!" with its large unweildy cast of children and adults, with its combination of songs, dancing and action and several scene changes which demand totally different atmospheres, is a very ambitious task.

Yet the current production of this popular show, directed and produced by the talented and creative Vanessa Barouni, takes all these pitfalls in its stride to become one of the most successful and professional shows ever to have taken place on the stage at the Royal Cultural Centre.

The gala opening of the show on Saturday, which was attended by Her Highness Princess Sorvath, Her Highness Princess Alia, the honorary president of the Royal Theatre Club which sponsored the production, His Highness Prince Ra'ad and Her Highness Princess Majda and other officials and members of the diplomatic corps, received an enthusiastic reception from the almost full first night house.

Based on the novel "Oliver Twist" by Charles Dickens and adapted for the stage by Lionel Bart, the musical traces almost, totally by means of very lyrical songs and energetic dancing, the story of an orphan boy who after being thrown out of the workhouse, makes his way via the perils of the Eighteenth Century London slums to his true home and happiness. Its a classic rags to riches fable and Dickens' larger than life characters are played to the full by local amateur actors, many of whom could it seems easily turn professional.

The stars of the show however have to be the 40 children taking part. The four months of rehearsal that have gone into the production have not been wasted for they danced and sang with such unhesitating confidence, that not one — not even the tiniest — put a foot wrong and far from being stale after all the work they must have put in they were in fact infectious and buoyantly exuberant.

It is the entrance of all the children that gives the show its memorable opening. With a chant of "Food! Food! Food!" that takes the audience by surprise, coming quietly in from behind them as it does, the children file in from the back of the auditorium and as they pass on either side the sound of their voices swell to fill the entire theatre so that at once, as the director intended, the audience feels part of the scene. As they reach the stage the children burst into the now very famous "Food, Glorious Food!" which includes some fast moving and witty choreography.

From this auspicious opening the show keeps up a fast moving tempo that never really slackens, one scene flowing smoothly into the next, with barely a pause for the audience to glimpse around. The first half which includes totally enjoyable numbers such as "I shall scream", sung so well by Pat Pengilly as Widow Corney and Steve Silcox as Mr. Bumble, and "Thais Your Funeral" ends with a wonderful scene in the "Theives Kitchen".

Fagin

Here we meet Mr. Fagin, that



Rania Kurdi

evil but irresistible old rogue, whose sneaky, bandy-legged character, immortalised by Roy Dotrice, has been caught to perfection by the irrepressible J.A. Murphy. Along with Nancy, whose character is given credence by the impressive acting and singing talents of Kay Mukhar, Fagin and the boys give sparkle to such wonderful numbers as "Consider Yourself", "Pick a Pocket or Two", "I'd do Anything for You" and "Be Back Soon".

Act two which again opens with the cast entering from the back singing the rousing "Umm Pah Pah" goes onto include "Who Will Buy", sung beautifully by the melodious voices of Shushik Bou-bulsian, Shereen Abu Ghader, Pat Pengilly and Lexi Haddadin, and Fagin's humorous "Reviewing the Situation".

Throughout the show the children are never failing impressive, their whole professional and totally committed approach being epitomised by the two main characters, Oliver and the Artful Dodger, played respectively by Rania Kurdi and Leith Sukkar. Apart from looking just made for



Leith Sukkar

the parts, these two gave convincing and at times moving performances.

Atmospheric set

Mrs. Barouni's simple set with the help of the very atmospheric lighting designed by Nigel Clark proved to be extremely effective. Although it only consisted of platforms and stairways it made the best use of the limited space and resources available and just a few props gave the many different interiors their right feel.

"Oliver!" is the second very successful and professional show the Royal Theatre Club, under the presidency of Ginny Toukan, has put on, the first being "You're a Good Man Charlie Brown", staged last year. It is an impressive beginning for a club that was only founded in 1983 and one that makes one feel the club will go on to achieve much in the theatrical field in Jordan in the future.

The show runs until March 14th, performances daily at 7.30 p.m. except Fridays. Tickets JD 3 for adults and JD 2 for children and club members.

Israel approves second phase of pullout

(Continued from page 1)

unshaven and hoarse after sleeping rough in the hills, said: "They say Maarak is a terrorist centre, but it is the Israelis who are the real terrorists."

Israeli troops opened fire as they entered the village Saturday, wounded eight women who were trying to block their path with householders and burning tyres, Mr. Jeradi said.

As the young men of the village fled, Israeli troops shot 23-year-old Ali Akhdar and then

prevented U.N. troops going to his aid, Mr. Jeradi said. He lay bleeding in the road for three hours before he died, Mr. Jeradi added.

Mr. Jeradi said none of the 17 people arrested by the Israelis were on Israel's wanted list. "If they wanted to arrest people there were more than 400 from their wanted list, but they didn't find anyone," he said. "I'd call that our victory."

Israel has lost 10 dead including two senior officers and 50 wounded since mid-January, bringing the toll to 621 dead and over

3,700 wounded since its 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

Resistance men have attacked the Israelis 64 times in the south since Israel began its "iron fist" crackdown in villages east of Tyre on Feb. 20, security sources quoted by Reuters said.

The chief of the Shi'ite Amal militia in the south, Mohammad Saad, told reporters Sunday his men would carry out reprisal attacks in northern Israel if South Lebanese villages were raided again.

"We have the means and God's power to do it," he said.

Lebanon's minister for the south, Nahih Berr, who is also national leader of the Amal movement, said Saturday militiamen would attack villages in northern Israel in reprisal for each raid on villages in southern Lebanon.

Mr. Jeradi, also an Amal military leader, said resistance men fired 78 mortars bombs and grenades in a three-hour battle at an Israeli stronghold three kilometres north of Maarak early Sunday. Security sources reported 40 explosions and heavy exchanges of gunfire.

Jordan Times

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Whaddaya say, Moshe?

THE REACTION of Israeli minister without portfolio Moshe Arens to the resistance of the people of southern Lebanon to Israeli occupation is one of the great intellectual head stands of the second half of the 20th Century. Mr. Arens, who is not only without a portfolio, but without a great deal of logic, either, said a few days ago that Israel would do whatever was necessary to stamp out the new phenomenon of "Shia terror". Those of you who have followed the news from the northern frontiers of the Holy Land recently will remember that "Shia terror" is a new phenomenon that dates — gee whiz, what a coincidence — to the start of the Israeli invasion and occupation of southern Lebanon in June 1982. Mr. Arens is not only without a portfolio and logic, but he also seems to do without a calendar. For if he would stop performing for the American cameras for a moment and examine the root cause of what he calls "Shia terror", he will find the answers not in some complex theory of international terrorism, Iran, or anti-American and anti-Israeli sentiment in the Arab World. He will find the answer in a mirror, in which he should realise that the southern Lebanese (Shias and others) and their Palestinian colleagues are fighting the same kind of battle for freedom that has been fought for millennia by people who value liberty.

If Mr. Arens finds it awkward to play the role of the occupier, he has a political problem that has to be resolved by his political leadership. Simply to talk tough, act rough, and inject a new strand of anti-Shia racism into the international political marketplace is a performance of astounding vulgarity.

If Mr. Arens wants to stamp out "Shia terror", he can do so most effectively by putting his tanks into high gear and leaving Lebanon quickly. The longer the Israelis continue their strong-arm tactics in southern Lebanon, the more inspired the southern Lebanese will become to retaliate by attacking northern Israeli villages with rockets. And if north Israel is attacked by Lebanese rockets, will Israel feel obligated once again to invade and occupy Lebanon? We thought the Lebanese war solved that problem for Israel? What's up, Moshe?

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: New phase of Israeli terror

ISRAELI TERRORISM against civilians in occupied Lebanon and Palestine has entered a new phase of ferocity. The Israelis have become hysterical and have launched barbaric attacks on the population in the town of Ma'rakeh in southern Lebanon and on Birzeit University in the West Bank.

These repressive measures are of course designed to subjugate the Arabs and kill the spirit of resistance in their hearts. These measures also mean that the Israelis are not ready for peace. What is required from the resistance now is to develop their style of attacks and escalate assaults on the Israeli soldiers in South Lebanon. This is the only language that the invaders understand.

For the Arabs, it should be understood that in their attempts to make Israel and its ally, the United States, accept their peace bids, they should first achieve a balance of power with Israel. Any dialogue with the United States or Israel is doomed to failure at present since the Arabs are divided and lack sufficient power to make their enemies feel their presence and take them into consideration.

By strengthening themselves and uniting, and by helping the resistance in Lebanon and Palestine to deal more blows on Israel, the Arabs have a good chance for success.

Al Dustour: Against the whole nation

ISRAEL HAS escalated its repressive and barbaric measures against the Arab people in South Lebanon and in the occupied West Bank, with total disregard of international condemnation or fear of reprisals by the Arab Nation or the United Nations. Israel's campaign against the town of Ma'rakeh in South Lebanon and its siege of Birzeit University in the West Bank prove that it is going ahead with its "iron fist" policy to consolidate its hold over occupied Arab territories.

There is no doubt that the Israeli practices will be confronted with more resistance activity, and so these policies will be doomed to failure. But the Israelis are not prevented from carrying out more barbaric attacks on the Arabs under their rule as long as they are not confronted by a unified Arab force to put an end to their atrocities.

The Arab countries should realise that Israel's measures in the occupied lands, though different from one region to another, are directed against the whole nation and that Israel will continue to commit crimes against our kinsmen as long as the Arabs are weak and divided. We know that it is almost impossible to change Washington's pro-Israeli stand but at least we can unify our own stand, and strengthen our own power in order to confront any eventuality in our region.

Sawi Al Shaab: Israel represses Jordan-PLO peace offensive

THE FLURRY of diplomatic activity for reactivating efforts aimed at solving the Palestine problem has coincided with Israel's further escalation of arbitrary actions against the Arabs under its rule. These measures prove beyond doubt the false claims of Israel about its desire to reach peace with its neighbours and highlight the contradiction in its actions.

Following the repressive measures against Dheish and Hebron, the Israelis are now directing their fire against and intensifying their terrorist campaigns against South Lebanon and Birzeit and Nablus in the West Bank. They seem to be in a race against time to abort all efforts designed to achieve real and comprehensive peace. Over the past years, Israel has succeeded in foiling all genuine and sincere attempts to bring peace to our region and through its new wave of terror and repression it is now trying to kill all attempts at making peace.

The recent Jordanian-Palestinian accord and Jordan's diplomatic offensive abroad have both helped to expose the Israeli actions and the truth about their intentions. Jordan and the PLO have both proved to the world the Arabs' sincere orientation towards peace and exposed Zionist actions in the occupied lands.

Guest Column

UNRWA is not fighting enough for funds

By Fakhri Ka'war

UNRWA, THE United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees was set up following the 1948 Arab-Israeli War in order to offer aid and find work for the Palestinian refugees. The United Nations General Assembly, which established the agency said that UNRWA will continue to function until a durable and just settlement has been found for the Palestinian refugees problem.

Accordingly, UNRWA embarked upon its operations and started offering its relief services — health, education and food — to refugees in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and in the occupied territories, and was also able to find work to as many of the refugees as possible.

In the past few years, how-

ever, UNRWA began a process of reducing its services, specially food rations, followed by health and medical care. As a result, a very limited number of refugees now receive UNRWA rations. These form only 10 per cent of the total number of refugees now living in the Arab countries and under Israeli rule. UNRWA's health services and hospitalisation were completely terminated in Jordan some four years ago.

What UNRWA continues to offer at present is very limited indeed, its services being confined to education. The agency is in fact going ahead with plans to reduce educational services to a bare minimum. There will come a day when UNRWA will shift this burden to the Jordanian government and shirk

its responsibility towards the refugees, in violation of the U.N. General Assembly resolution. One visit to an UNRWA school in Jordan is enough to make one realise this fact. At least 50 students are cramped into a small classroom at present, whereas the number was far less only two years ago. This policy is bound to adversely affect the quality of education given to the students, and will eventually lead to the dismissal of teachers. It is thus clear that UNRWA is not only planning to reduce educational services to the refugees but also to cut the number of jobs it has been giving to displaced Palestinians, also in violation of the U.N. General Assembly resolution.

Most recently, UNRWA

announced that it was terminating the jobs of 39 of its employees in Vienna and Amman. We have reason to believe that the agency is planning to carry out similar measures soon to lay off a long list of teachers, principals of schools and some supervisors. In addition, UNRWA is planning to close down teachers' training schools in its field of operations.

The agency is taking all these measures under the pretext of having a deficit in this year's budget. Though informed sources within UNRWA deny that the present deficit warrants such drastic measures. They say that in 1981 the deficit was \$80 million while it has dropped to \$68 million towards the end of 1984. They wonder

how UNRWA was able to survive in 1981 without any substantial reduction in expenses and without the cancellation of posts. They also wonder why UNRWA's Commissioner-General embarked on making cuts in jobs and expenses before appealing to donor countries for more aid.

It has been the practice of governments, major institutions and organisations to seek solutions to problems which they confront now and then, rather than reduce the services to the public. A deficit in UNRWA's budget this year should not warrant a shirking of responsibility and commitment towards the Palestinian refugees, but it requires added efforts on the part of UNRWA's officials to find new

sources to finance operations. UNRWA is not doing enough to raise funds required for its services and it seems that it will sooner or later shift the burden on Arab countries hosting the refugees, particularly Jordan which hosts the largest number of them.

Jordan has the largest number of UNRWA schools which give education to quite a large number of refugee children, but also offer jobs to nearly 6500 teachers who support some 10,000 dependents. Should Jordan be faced with the task of shouldering education in addition to medical services, the country will inevitably be facing major social problems that will affect the whole country.

Observe the fine print in the 'Star Wars' support

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — By the Pragmatic Sanction, Emperor Charles VI won pledges from other European rulers to accept his daughter Maria Theresa as empress of the Hapsburg domains. When she succeeded him in 1740, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and other states broke their promises, precipitating the War of the Austrian Succession. Since then a basic diplomatic principle holds that states should not be asked to make promises that they cannot be expected to keep.

That principle is being flouted in the selling of President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI). Mr. Reagan has been so extravagant in backing "Star Wars" that he has outdone even the most extravagant of his predecessors. This is an implicit loyalty test obliges American and allied officials to endorse the SDI. But the fine print in the pledges of

support reveals bottomless misgivings.

A ringing note of enthusiasm for the project was sounded at the outset by Mr. Reagan. Announcing approval for SDI research in a speech on March 23, 1983, he said it would render nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete." In his inaugural address this year he struck the same ecstatic tone, describing the SDI as "the most hopeful possibility of the nuclear age" — a way of eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger is almost as enthusiastic as the president. But he knows that many people, especially in West Germany, think development of the system would violate the anti-ballistic missile treaty of 1972 and unleash a new arms race with the Soviet Union. So a speech, delivered for Mr. Weinberger to a conference in Munich on Feb. 10, said modestly,

"President Reagan has proposed nothing more than that we explore the possibility of defending ourselves and our allies against ballistic missiles through a research programme that is entirely consistent with our treaty obligations."

Secretary of State George Shultz knows even better that the most likely outcome of the research programme would be a better capacity to defend particular missile sites against an enemy strike. He also understands that even if a total defence could be developed, both superpowers would want to keep some nuclear weapons as a hedge against conventional attacks. So in testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Jan. 31, he delivered a truly minimal plug, saying of the SDI, "Defensive measures may become available that could render obsolete the threat of an

offensive first strike."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher understands that the United States, under the force of the Reagan rhetoric, could renege on its pledge to use the threat of assured destruction to block Soviet "aggression" in Europe. So, in her speech endorsing the SDI to Congress on Wednesday she inserted a warning from Winston Churchill against American abandonment of the deterrent strategy. Churchill said in his last address to Congress, Mrs. Thatcher recalled: "Be careful above all things not to let go of atomic weapons until you are sure, and more than sure, that other means of preserving peace are in your hands."

Chancellor Helmut Kohl also understands that a move from research to development of the SDI would break the 1972 ABM treaty and probably poison hope for an

arms control accord. So in declaring his support for the SDI at the Munich conference, he stipulated anew that it "is a research programme," sanctioned by "the ABM treaty". Mr. Kohl said: "With the SDI the United States is trying to find a way in a dialogue with the Soviet Union to reduce dependency on nuclear offensive weapons over the long term."

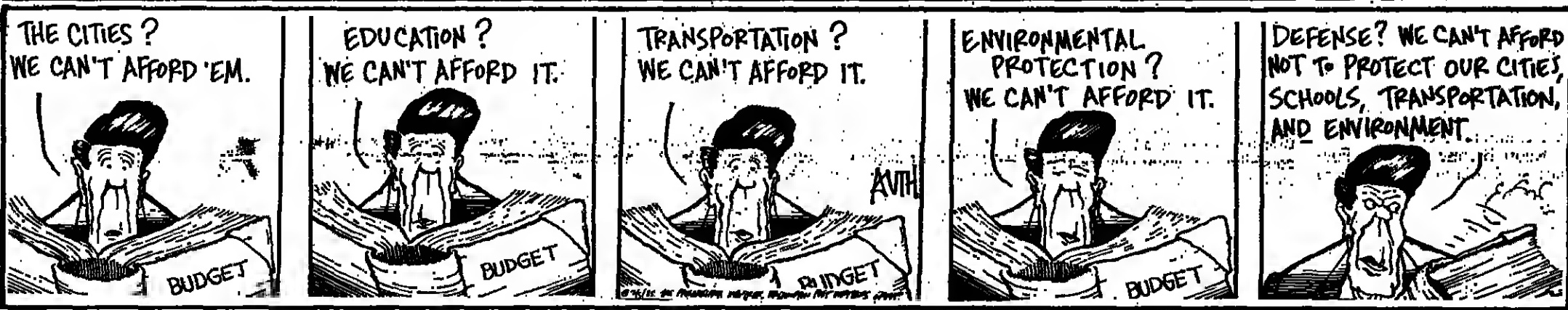
What all this adds up to is a pious fraud. The American people, contrary to an impression given currency by the Reagan rhetoric, are committed to peace and full of doubts about growing nuclear stockpiles. The only way to sell them on yet another huge new weapons programme is to equate it with the dream of a world without nuclear weapons. Hence the constant reiteration by the president that the SDI holds out the possibility of making such weapons "obsolete."

Most American and allied officials know that this claim is bogus. But instead of taking a powerful president head-on, they speak with forked tongue. They praise the SDI in terms faint to the point of early damnation.

The test will come in arms control negotiations with the Russians. Moscow has made plain that scrapping the SDI is a condition for reducing intercontinental and medium-range missiles.

Most of the allies, and some American officials, believe that Mr. Reagan, given a chance at a solid arms control agreement, could be talked out of his support for "Star Wars." So if arms control is to have a chance, there must intervene a de-bamboozlement of Ronald Reagan.

So far it is hard to see which of his advisers will have the guts to declare that with the SDI he risks becoming an emperor without clothes — Los Angeles Times.



East-West effort feeds isolated Ethiopians

By James Dalgleish

Tenamba, Ethiopia — A spectacular low-level air-drop is bringing food to thousands of hungry Ethiopians living on remote mountain-tops and breaking new ground in East-West cooperation. Western journalists, a reporter for the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda and diplomats from East and West flew in Polish Air Force helicopters 300 kilometres to this tiny village north of Addis Ababa to watch the drops.

The Poles reconnoitred the drop zone, perched on a plateau 2,860 metres above sea level. Then British and West German Air Force transport planes swooped in.

As the big planes flew between five and 15 metres above the rough terrain, crewmen shoved sacks of Canadian wheat from their gaping rear doors.

The sacks thudded to the ground, tumbling crazily. Later, Sov-

iet helicopters distributed the grain.

Staffan de Mistura, who heads the United Nations emergency operations in Ethiopia, told reporters the minutely-detailed operation, which also involves an Italian medical team and the Ethiopian Air Force, was a kind of "mini United Nations".

Crews of air forces from nations of opposing ideologies liaised closely on the dangerous drops and chatted amicably, albeit sometimes through phrase books and sign language.

"Operation Testa" (hope in the national language Amharic) aims to supply a month's food to 175,000 people on the remote highland plateau to stop them starving or from trying to walk to refugee camps, a journey many would not survive. De Mistura, a Swedish national, said.

Previous attempts to bring food to the parched land by truck and mule over eroded tracks have come to grief in the maze of razor-sharp ridges and flat pla-

teau, plunging thousands of metres into dark valleys, a beautiful but impassable landscape.

Farmers like Mamo Zelke normally grow wheat and sorghum but three years of drought had reduced him and his family to eating leaves to survive, he said through an interpreter.

On a good day, the British Royal Air Force (RAF) and the West German Air Force can drop as many as 50 tonnes of grain, each sack bundled inside two bigger ones for protection and pushed out of the rear of the hedge-hopping planes.

The four drop zones pose many dangers, even to experienced flyers. The zones are small and uneven and pilots fly close to stalling speed between rocky hills, trees and deep gorges.

Despite the frighteningly low level of approach and the stout triple-bagging method, sacks often burst on impact, spewing wheat over a large area. But thousands of villagers later shift the

dust, picking up the wheat grain by grain.

Some relief officials privately admitted they did not mind the spillage as this meant the people had an immediate handful to eat ahead of the strictly controlled distribution. Villagers are rationed to 15 kilos each per month.

Some aid workers helping feed Ethiopia's 7.9 million famine victims contend that the air drops are just an expensive and eye-catching sideshow. But those involved say they are reaching people in need to stop them swelling the refugee population.

Seeds are also being airlifted to the isolated peasants in the hope that they can revive their farms if the rains come.

After the transport planes had dumped their precious cargoes over several runs, hundreds of ragged peasants in squads cheered and rushed to clear the area.

Five minutes later the ground was clear and the wheat ready for Soviet helicopters to fly it to even more remote areas.

Recent incident at Beirut Airport: sign of chaos or deliberate destabilisation?

By Hugh Pope

BEIRUT — When a uniformed airport immigration officer drew his revolver and commanded a Boeing 707 because he wanted more pay, Beirut Airport whirled into a chaotic hijack routine.

Passengers scrambled off the plane. Police and militiamen opened fire. The blast from the jet engines killed an old man as the airliner took off for a 20-minute flight to Cyprus, trailing an orange escape chute from one of its three open doors.

Radio stations spread the news of Beirut Airport's fourth hijack in seven months, broadcasting control tower conversations to all. Gunmen — as usual — brushed aside government security forces and took over the airport. A dozen men totting Kalashnikov rifles joined journalists and assorted onlookers crowding into the control tower. Militia leaders started bartering for the plane's return as it circled for nearly five hours between Cyprus and Beirut.

A Lebanese Television newscaster told his viewers: "If a man had not died, we would all have to laugh."

The day after the Feb. 23 hijacking, the gunman calmly appeared at a news conference, in uniform, sitting next to a government minister. Druze leader Walid Jumblatt, who said he sympathised with the man's demands.

But Akel Halidar, a senior Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia official, who was on the hijacked plane and twisted an ankle on an escape chute, did not dismiss the matter so lightly.

"There is a plot to close the airport and suffocate West Beirut," Mr. Halidar said. "A plot that pretends there is no security in order to justify opening a new airport elsewhere" — an obvious reference to Christian areas to the

northeast. An official from Air France, one of eight foreign airlines still using the airport, told Reuters: "If these local wild west shows continue, soon nobody will be flying here at all."

The last airline to suspend flights to Beirut Airport — once the busiest in the Middle East — was Cyprus Airways. It gave up after Feb. 7 when gunmen took over one of its planes on the tarmac here and held it and its crew for six hours.

At the point on the airport perimeter where the gunmen drove in, four Lebanese army soldiers playing cards among the dilapidated bunkers of an old U.S. Marine base told Reuters that they could not have stopped them.

"We have a deficiency in men and materials," said Captain Abdul Hamid, Darwish, commander of the 327-man army unit that patrols the airport perimeter. "It has to be said. The government is neglecting the airport... it's so easy to get in. We don't have a fence or any obstacles to anything: be it guerrillas or animals."

Mr. Darwish said electricity, cables and even airport lights had been stolen. "When we stopped them by patrolling at night, they started thieving by day when we were busy elsewhere."

He also said the government had not responded to his requests for electronic equipment to search passengers for arms and explosives.

Spring grass pushing up through the airport tarmac may soon attract the cows and goats that graze unconcerned beside the main runway.

The situation so appalled the airport security chief, General Yassin Swaid, that he tendered his resignation four months ago. The cabinet is still considering whether to accept it.

Lebanese battlefield wines win acclaim

Chateau Musar, a red wine from Lebanon, has been steadily building an international reputation despite the battles surrounding it. Tony Walker tastes liquid assets from the cellar of Chateau Musar near Beirut.

"AS YOU can see we keep our assets liquid," said Mr. Ronald Hochar, gesturing to tens of thousands of dusty wine bottles in the cellars of Chateau Musar.

Mr. Hochar was speaking as the Lebanese pound traded at an historic low and it appeared unlikely 1985 would be a vintage year for Lebanon's economy.

At Chateau Musar in the hills behind Jounieh port, 16 kilometres north of Beirut, the Hochar brothers, Ronald and Serge, produce distinguished reds despite Lebanon's turmoil. A wine-maker's barometer of the troubles was the two "lost" vintages of 1976 and 1984 coinciding with the war.

Chateau Musar has been steadily building an international reputation through the years of war. In 1984, Serge Hochar was named "man of the year" by British

Decanter wine magazine and in New York recently he was honoured by wine critics.

The 1984 Chateau Musar has been compared favourably with the best of Chateau Latour and Chateau Mouton Rothschild. Its characteristics are said to be those of the Bordeaux region where Serge Hochar was sent for training by his father, Gaston, who started Chateau Musar in the 1930s.

"Losing a vintage," says Serge, "is not the end of the world. The advantage of wine is that it ages and when it ages well it doesn't matter if you don't produce for a couple of years."

Not that the Hochars spare any effort each year to process their grapes which must be brought some distance across the mountains from the West Bekaa Valley in an area occupied by Israeli forces.

Transporting the grapes from behind "enemy" lines proved too much even for the Hochars' ingenuity last year. A combination of Israeli obduracy — trucks carrying the grapes were held up for days in the sun at an Israeli road block — and bad weather, which prevented them being shipped by sea, ruined the 1984 vintage.

For Serge Hochar, the worst part about losing a vintage is not the financial cost, rather the loss of the "experience". Your life, he says, is geared to the two wine-making months, September and October, and when it doesn't happen you feel a personal sense of loss.

In the deep cellars of Chateau Musar, fashioned from a remodelled ancient building, the Hochars have reason for a small celebration despite Lebanon's continuing problems.

The 1983 vintage which was a little disappointing at first is now showing promise: "1983 may be one of the very great vintages,"

says Serge. "Notice the deep ruby colour, it's very concentrated, lots of flavour."

International acclaim for the Hochars is recent. Their first determined venture outside Lebanon was to exhibit at the 1978 Bristol wine fair where their product received good notices.

Michael Broadbent, the British wine critic, wrote at the time that the 1967 was "outstanding and inexpensive, the 1961 and 1959 great. Hard to describe, full, soft — a bit of claret, a touch of Burgundy."

In 1981 the "New York Times" wine writer was astonished to "discover cabernet of such quality from Lebanon," and he extolled the virtues of the Musar 1964 which was "fruity, rich, tannic and textured, with a classic Bordeaux bouquet of blackcurrants and cedarwood and a flavour intensity that I normally associate with Chateau Latour and Chateau Mouton Rothschild in exceptional vintages."

Serge explains that part of the secret of Chateau Musar's success and the reason for the favourable comparison with Bordeaux wines is that the variety of grapes grown at its Bekaa vineyard matches that in France.

The growing conditions are near perfect with 300 days of sunshine a year. Bad frosts are rare in the Bekaa where the world's first grapes are said to have been cultivated.

The Hochars produce about 1 million bottles of wine a year, 50 per cent of which were exported in 1984, a big increase on the year before, reflecting growing international recognition and difficulties in the local market.

"It is more profitable to export," says Ronald. "But we're limited by the quantities we have and at the same time we don't wish to flood the market."

Serge says the Hochars will continue in the wine business come what may. The family has considered purchasing a vineyard in

California in case access to their grapes in the Bekaa is stopped by war or partition of the country.

But on that happens there is no question of the Hochars moving. "I would have stopped making wine," says Serge. "If I did not have faith in what I do and faith in the future."

From the hill above Chateau Musar there is a view of a housing project in traditional Lebanese style with building done from stone quarried on the site.

The houses, part of a \$60 million development, look down on the once elegant Casino du Liban and across the Bay of Jounieh to Beirut. The Hochars say the project is another expression of their faith in the future of Lebanon.

However, it is for their ability as wine-makers they wish to be judged even though their real estate interests contribute more to the family coffers. "What is a building development?" says Ronald, "compared with a fine vintage?" — Financial Times news feature.

Feuds in a family business threaten Germany's mechanical engineering giant

Knorr Bremse is typical of the family businesses that fuelled the German "economic miracle", writes Peter Bruce. But family businesses can often be caught up in feuds, and outsiders are powerless to intervene.

BONN—Mechanical engineering is a near religion in West Germany. It is more than just engineering, or widget making. Clinch a DM50 million (\$15.2 million) reinsurance deal in New York and you will be lucky to get a mention in dispatches. But sell DM50 million worth of piston rings or injection moulding machines in the office next door and you are a hero.

If mechanical engineering was the driving force behind the German economic miracle after the last world war, the real credit goes not only to the Thyssens, Krupps, and Klockners but to literally hundreds of privately, or family owned plants that seem to have been producing high quality ball bearings, machine tools, diesels, and cranes for ever.

Knorr Bremse is typical. Founded in Berlin in 1905 by Georg Knorr, an engineer, and salesman friend, Johannes Viemetter, to make brakes for locomotives, the group rapidly won both a reputation for innovation and a leading position in the market.

Herr Viemetter had control of the company by the beginning of World War One. He drew up a will giving 48 per cent of Knorr Bremse to each of his grandchildren, Joachim Viemetter and his elder sister, Liselott von Bandemer, with instructions that her shares be returned to Joachim's first son by the time he was 36.

Nothing unusual about that. It was simply that the family business had to be protected. Knorr Bremse was still growing anyway, and had taken control of one of the first diesel engine plants in the country. Motorenwerke Mannheim (MWM), founded by Karl Benz in 1926.

Joachim never had a son. Liselott, a good deal older than him, did. Jens von Bandemer, now 48, is, by all accounts, a quiet, even introverted man whose basic antipathy towards the commercial world has lain dormant through business school at Fontainebleau and nearly 20 years with Knorr Bremse.

Uncle Joachim may have spotted something, however, because after being released by the Allies after World War II in 1947, by which time the group's headquarters had had to be moved to Munich, he apparently displayed little interest in sharing group management with his nephew, who had taken over his mother's 48 per cent stake.

By then Herr Viemetter had formed powerful banking allies. Like most successful German family businesses, Knorr Bremse developed a cosy relationship with its *hausbank*, in this case, Deutsche Bank. Senior Deutsche Bank directors sat on the Knorr Bremse supervisory board.

Herr Viemetter and Deutsche Bank clearly had few difficulties during the period of German economic recovery. Knorr Bremse, using MWM, expanded into diesel production in Brazil, Spain and the U.S. Today the group employs 10,000 people worldwide, on a turnover of some DM1.2 billion, more than half of which is accounted for by MWM.

But while the group's prowess in brake systems for, by now, both locomotive and commercial and industrial vehicles was almost unchallenged, MWM began to show fundamental signs of weakness. It made a loss in 1971 and although this was repaired through both product and cost rationalisation, it quickly slipped back into the red.

A major supplier of heavy ships, its fortunes began to decline with the German shipbuilding

industry. Along with losing main ship diesel business, it has also lost ground in standby engines. A third of MWM's turnover is also understood to come from sales to agricultural equipment producers, who have also been in trouble for the past three or four years.

The Deutsche Bank board members apparently tried to persuade Herr Viemetter to find a partner for MWM. Perhaps Mak, a Krupp diesel subsidiary not represented in the engine ranges MWM produced? Herr Viemetter did not like the deal offered. A potential partnership with a Dutch engineering group came to nothing. In the late seventies Volkswagen offered to buy engines for its (then) new Brazilian subsidiary from Knorr Bremse's Brazilian works, and held out the possibility of eventually taking engines from the German works as well in return for guarantees of investment in production by Knorr Bremse. They were turned down.

Jens von Bandemer had, until the early eighties, been content to keep his counsel on the MWM board. But when Krupp came back into the picture again, this time with a much stricter proposal (to buy 51 per cent of MWM) and were turned down by his uncle, he began to rebel.

MWM is understood to have incurred losses of some DM10 million in 1979-80, and at least one senior manager resigned after Mak had been shown the door. In 1981, Dr. Robert Ehret, a member of the Deutsche Bank Board, and now on the BASF supervisory board, did the same thing.

Sales continued to fall. The DM1.37 billion turnover of 1983 was nearly 10 per cent down on 1982, and this seems only to have increased the difficulties between nephew and uncle. Dr. Wilfried Guth, speaker (effectively chief executive) of the Deutsche Bank, also left.

"Knorr Bremse is a perfect example of the powerlessness of bankers on the supervisory boards of family businesses whose (family) members are at war," he is quoted as saying.

Quite suddenly, in December 1984, Herr Viemetter decided to step down. Jens would buy his 48 per cent share of the business by the end of March in return for a titular leadership role for his uncle. Knorr was even beginning to talk of recovery by then, with turnover rising by 8 per cent for 1984 to around DM1.5 billion, and further improvements expected.

Herr von Bandemer, however, was about to prove that families are fickle things. On Jan. 14 he announced that what the banks had for so long wanted — separation of management and capital — was about to be handed to them on a plate. In short, he was leaving too.

It turns out that Herr von Bandemer, who began to dabble with eastern religions five years ago, began a liaison with an obscure Christian sect near Würzburg in 1982. He plans to float or sell Knorr Bremse and join the sect, to the delight of its prophets.

"One cannot live with both materialism and religion," he has since said, a new-found creed that probably confirms all his uncle's worst fears. "I want nothing to do with the arms industry."

Whether his promise to donate his personal wealth to the sect includes the proceeds from a sale of Knorr Bremse is not clear.

— Financial Times news feature.



EQUAL AMONG EQUALS: The volume of agricultural production has increased more than 15 fold in Uzbekistan during the 60 years of the Soviet government. The republic has fertile soil and brings in high yields on irrigated lands. Irrigation has allowed in

reclaim about 2.5 million hectares of arid lands. Toliba Yakubov (centre) and young farmers at a state farm demonstrate the fruit of the Uzbek fertile soil (TASS photo)

Malaria: Putting the bit on 'South'

Malaria is a "Third World" disease which Northern pesticides and drugs have failed to eliminate. Expensive new sprays and cures are promised, but the best solution may be public education programmes which developing countries devise themselves.

By Robert P. Lamm

LONDON — One of humanity's oldest adversaries is staging a comeback. Malaria, once thought to have been nearly eradicated, now threatens 1.9 billion people — all in the South.

Both the malaria mosquito and the parasite it carries are proving that they can adapt to the pesticides and drugs meant to eliminate them. The treadmill of chemicals and resistance has cost the Third World dear, both in lives and money.

Resistance to pesticides has been recorded in 84 countries. New chemicals cost five to 20 times as much as DDT, placing intolerable burdens on the health budgets of developing nations.

An investigation by World Resources Institute found that 51 of the 60 malaria-carrying *Anopheles* species exhibit resistance. In some cases, as in Papua New Guinea and the Philippines, spraying is so obviously ineffective that women have been preventing it. They find that bugs return in greater numbers after spraying.

In a vast resurgence, the disease has infected 400 million sufferers. Following the massive DDT spraying campaigns of the mid-1960s, 72 million reported Indian cases in 1960 fell to 100,000 five years later. Just 17 cases were reported in Sri Lanka in 1965. Postage stamps were produced to mark the defeat of malaria.

Pakistan and India have seen a 40-fold increase in the incidence of malaria since 1970, while a million African children die from the disease each year. As much as a

quarter of the workforce may be incapacitated in areas where malaria is endemic. From time to time there are devastating outbreaks: in 1968, 150,000 died in Ethiopia.

In Indonesia the annual budget for the control not just of malaria but of all communicable diseases is \$23 million — not enough to run one big Western hospital. Dr. Adityama, chief of Indonesia's communicable disease unit, has to combat disease in 2,300 islands. DDT resistance is spreading in Java, and he knows it will soon jump to other islands.

Resistance would not have developed at the present rate if insecticides had not been misused and overused in agriculture. "When all fishes and frogs are killed then I know I must have killed the insects too," said a peasant in central Java.

If it wishes to retain its market, the chemical industry must keep inventing new insecticides. Up to 10 years research and \$45 million in development expenditure are needed to get a novel compound on the market. A new generation of lower toxicity pesticides called pyrethroids is soon to go into production.

Plasmodium, the human malaria parasite carried by mosquitoes, has become resistant to drugs. Resistance developed first to quinine and now to chloroquine, which has been widely over-prescribed. In a recent trial of the new malaria drugs in Dar es Salaam, 15 were used and none was completely effective.

"It is like chasing your own tail," says Dr. Charles Oster, a researcher with the U.S. Walter Reid Project in Nairobi. "You create a new drug, and it becomes

useless through resistance. You have either to create another drug or come up with different approaches." In Indonesia, they are using quinine again. A new drug called mefloquine will soon be on the market.

The hoped for malaria vaccine is still at least 10 years and millions of bites away. Promising research is being done at New York University Medical Centre where scientists have developed an antigen, a protein which can muster the body's defences against the invading parasite.

There are other possibilities. For over 1,000 years, the Chinese have used the Quinghao plant for treating malaria. Scientists are excited about the potential for using its derivatives in commercial production.

But drug companies are not enthusiastic about spending time and money to produce drugs for a market which cannot afford them. Any vaccine will need to be subsidised by "Northern" governments, perhaps through the World Health Organisation.

But developing countries do not rely solely on chemical and medical solutions. The most important and least practised control method is community education. School

children and villagers can be shown how to eliminate mosquito breeding areas. China virtually defeated malaria through propaganda.

Simple measures like filling in stagnant pools, burning damp wood to produce smoke, herding livestock around the village at night (anopheles mosquitoes are not fussy, they are quite happy to bite cattle) and applying traditional repellents could easily be employed by the villagers themselves. Several countries have successfully persuaded rice farmers to introduce larvae-eating fish into their paddies.

The most effective protective measure is to sleep under a mosquito net. Most species bite at night. Nets can be made locally and are very cheap. If a fraction of the money spent on insecticides were diverted to providing nets, the incidence of malaria would shrink dramatically.

The time and resources devoted to defeating the mosquito could then be switched to providing clean water. Dirty water contaminated with typhoid, polio and dysentery is by far a bigger killer. But the mosquito continues to draw our fire — Earthenware feature.

WATER AUTHORITY ADENDUM No. 2

For Contract No. (GA2/38/85) Wadi Es Sir SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT The Water Authority announces for contractors and firms who have bought copies of tender documents of Wadi Es Sir Sewage Treatment Plant Contract No. GA2/38/85 that:

ADENDUM No. 2 Is now available at the Water Authority Office

President Eng. Mohammad S. Kilani Water Authority

Randa Habib's Corner

Ungratefully rude people

I PERSONALLY believe that Jordanians are extremely kind. They are so kind, they would rarely say no to you. It is because they don't like hurting you... Do you understand?

For example, the other day, on my way to an appointment at an unfamiliar area, I asked a passer-by for the address. He looked at me, paused for a moment and then asked: "Where did they tell you it was?" I immediately assumed he did not know, so I tried another passer-by. This one, very sure of himself and after a confident "of course", explained to me with obvious gestures, that I must go right, then second left and once again right. I carefully followed his instructions and found myself at a dead end.

The third passer-by, gave me new instructions, and here I was facing a kindergarten, unfortunately, it was not what I was looking for.

This is when I realised that Jordanians are very kind: You see none of those passers-by had the slightest idea about my destination; nevertheless none of them gave me a negative answer, in order not to upset me.

It is so much nicer to say, "Right, left, down there," than to simply say "I don't know".

But that is not all. Say you go to your hairdresser; you are in a hurry, so you ask him: "Will I be finished in an hour... because if not, I can return in the afternoon."

"Yes, Yes, of course," he answers. Two hours later, you are still sitting there reading magazines.

As for the tailor you are begging: "Would my dress be ready next week for my friend's wedding?" He would surely say "yes." You will always have something else to wear that day.

A carpenter you ask about your wall unit will tell you, "Of course it will be ready by Wednesday. Yes, yes, go ahead and clear the furniture out the way for me." The poor guy did not want to hurt you... Really everybody is so kind and it is obvious one should appreciate this kindness. You know, there are people who are ungratefully raged by this kindness, who are annoyed by the tailors, hairdressers, carpenters who break their promises; who are frustrated when one gives them the wrong treatment. Are not these ungratefully rude?

New head of Swiss watch-makers aims at micro-electronics

By Lucian Caspar Reuter

NEUCHÂTEL, Switzerland — The mountain home of the world-renowned but troubled Swiss watch industry is exploiting its watchmaking tradition to establish itself as a centre of micro-electronics.

Since the rise of the quartz watch, invented in the mid-1970s by the Swiss but commercialised by the Japanese, some 50,000 jobs have been lost in the heart of the watchmaking industry, along the Jura mountains.

The watch chiefs misjudged the speed of technological change. But now the next head of Switzerland's largest watch group is charting a new role for his industry — to serve as the catalyst for a Swiss micro-electronic revolution.

Pierre Arnold, just hired as chief executive of ASUAG-SSIH, is a native of the Jura mountains. But he was never close to the watch barons, many of whom trace their origins back to the French Huguenots. Mr. Arnold made his career in German-speaking Zurich as head of Migros, a retail group.

"I have long been a champion of micro-electronics," Mr. Arnold says. "I would never have taken this job if it had been for the sake of ASUAG-SSIH only. What I see involved here is a national task."

For Switzerland, which lacks natural resources, micro-electronics is the only future. Mr. Arnold says. In the development of a Swiss micro-electronics industry, ASUAG-SSIH is bound to play a key role, he adds.

ASUAG-SSIH, makers of Omega, Tissot and Longines watches, already produces micro-electronic chips, both for the Swiss and for the Far Eastern watch-makers.

Mr. Arnold says he is not afraid to reproduce America's silicon valley in the Jura mountains. "It is always a mistake to copy others. But Switzerland has excellent potential in well chosen corners of the micro-electronics market. What is needed is a psychological boost."

But he adds: "We need the hardware, too. We need the silicon, the basic material used in semiconductor wafers."

"It is true that the Swiss tend to esteem technology less highly than the Japanese or the Americans do," Mr. Arnold says. But he says as far as ASUAG-SSIH is concerned he is determined to change that. "We will shift into high gear."

Mr. Arnold concedes that high salaries limit the competitiveness of Swiss products abroad. "But we have other assets. Our social and cultural climate is excellent. And then there is the tradition of micro-mechanic precision work in the Jura."

The government of the canton of Neuchâtel, in the heart of the Jura region, is determined to capitalise on that tradition. The canton has lost 18,000 jobs in the last eight years — about one-third of its industrial base. But in 1978 the canton hired a special consultant for economic development.

"We are selling Neuchâtel like Hoffman-Laroche sells drugs," Karl Dobler told Reuters. He has sent agents as far as California and managed to attract some 80 high technology firms to the area.

TENDERS' NOTICE

The Directorate of Projects / Ministry of Education announces the issuing of the following tenders which are part of the Educational Projects sponsored by the World Bank.

Fourth Educational Project (No. 2068-JO)

Tender No.	Title	Tender Fees
23/85	General Art & Craft	JD 5,000
24/85	Children Art Room	—
25/85	Weaving	—
26/85	Ceramics	—
27/85	Enamelling	—
28/85	Home Economics	—
29/85	Sewing	—
30/85	Hair Dressing	—
31/85	Nursing	—
32/85	Flower Arranging	—
33/85	Business Equipment & Machinery	—
34/85	Mail Office Room	—
35/85	Sports Equipment	—
36/85	Musical Instruments	—
37/85	Audio Visual Aids	—
38/85	Fork Lift	—

Interested bidders are invited to collect tenders' documents from Procurement division at the Directorate of Projects/Ministry of Education starting March 3, 1985 against the payment of the above fees. Closing date will be 10 a.m. of May 5, 1985.

Director of Projects

Italy's Tilli enhances reputation with 200m win

ATHENS (R) — Italy's Stefano Tilli enhanced his growing reputation as a fitting successor to former Olympic champion Pietro Mennea when he raced to victory in the 200 metres at the European Athletics Championships Sunday.

Tilli, who set the world best time indoors over the distance in Turin last month, swept home ahead of East German Olaf Prenzler and Aleksandr Evgeniev of the Soviet Union in a championship record 20.77 seconds.

His win landed Italy their second gold medal of the afternoon session following the triumph of Agnese Possamai in the women's 3,000 metres.

Evgeniev, bidding for his third successive 200 metres indoor gold, was never in the hunt for the title as Tilli dominated the race from lane four.

Minutes earlier the elegant and long-striding Maria Koch led an East German one-two when she won the women's 200 metres from compatriot Kirsten Emmelmann.

Koch, world champion over the distance outdoors, flew out of her starting blocks and was quickly into her stride, closing on Emmelmann drawn outside her in lane four.

Winner of the European indoor title in 1983 and current holder of the world best time indoors over 50, 60 and 200 metres, Koch swept past her compatriot on the crown of the final bend to win in 22.82 seconds.

Emmelmann took second well clear of Els Vader of the Netherlands in third.

Possamai powered home to win the 3,000 metres ahead of Soviet Olga Bondarenko with Britain's Yvonne Murray in third place.

Tilli said later: "I wanted this victory. Now I am the best in the world and in Europe. It does not matter that my performance was not better than my world best time. I had a good start and worked hard to win."

Koch was equally pleased with her triumph but said: "I was afraid before the race because I had been injured in training and was not fully satisfied with my fitness. Otherwise I would have been much faster."

Remigius Machura unleashed a succession of world-class puts to win the men's shot title.

The 24-year-old Czechoslovak bounced the weight on or past the 21-metre line with five of his six attempts before clinching his first European indoor gold medal with a championship record 21.74 final effort.

Favourite Ulf Timmerman of East Germany, who broke the 11-year-old world indoor best

mark last month when he putted 22.15 metres, sent the weight beyond the 21 metres mark with each of his six efforts. But he had to settle for the silver medal with a best of 21.44 metres.

Ian Bosjars of the Soviet Union was never in the hunt for a third successive European title. He finished fourth with a best of 20.03 as Timmerman and Machura captivated the crowd with their private battle for the gold.

The pair bettered the old championship record of 20.95 metres — set when Britain's Geoff Capes won in 1974 — 11 times between them as they vied for the title.

Hungarian Gyula Palocz snatched the men's long jump title after a better third round leap than his compatriot Laszlo Szalma.

Both men jumped 8.15 metres on their final attempts to share first place after Soviet Sergei Laevsky had led from the first round. Laevsky seemed to have the gold medal within his grasp after increasing his lead with a 8.14 metres fourth round effort. At that stage no other competitor had cleared eight metres.

But he declined to take his fifth jump and then no-jumped on his final attempt as the two Hungarians leapt past him and pushed him into third place.

Palocz was awarded the gold after recording 7.96 metres in the third round while Szalma managed 7.94 metres.



Maria Koch led an East German one-two in the women's 200m.

McEnroe, Curren clash in Houston final

HOUSTON (R) — South African Kevin Curren celebrated his 27th birthday Saturday by moving into the final with John McEnroe for the \$60,000 top prize in the Houston tennis tournament.

Curren, the second seed, beat Shahar Perkiss 6-2, 6-2 in his semifinal, while top-seeded McEnroe beat longtime doubles partner Peter Fleming 6-4, 6-0 to set up the final at the Sam Houston Coliseum.

"McEnroe is head and shoulders above everyone else," said Curren, ranked 14th in the world. "But if I serve the way I did today, I think I can give him a run for his money. All I need is a break here and a break there."

McEnroe, fined \$2,500 for a verbal obscenity during a first-round match against Wojtek Fibak of Poland, was on good behaviour, and good form, against

Fleming, his partner in four Wimbledon and three U.S. Open doubles titles.

After breaking Fleming in the final game of the first set, McEnroe lost but eight points during the 30-minute second set.

Curren, already guaranteed \$30,000 on the strength of his semifinal win, has an added incentive in the final.

A victory would give the South African, a winner over Sweden's Anders Jarryd in last week's Toronto final, his first back-to-back tournament championships.

Unseeded White ousts top seed

HERSHEY, Pennsylvania (R) — Unseeded American Robin White ousted top-seeded countrywoman Peanut Louie and Australian Anne Minter beat American Camille Benjamin in the semifinals of a \$75,000 women's tennis tournament Saturday.

White, rated 91 internationally, trailed Louie 1-4 in the final set before battling back for a 6-7, 6-4, 7-5 victory.

The eighth-seeded Minter eliminated Benjamin, the third seed, 6-4, 6-1 to qualify for the final.

Since winning a Denver tournament in January, Louie has been one of the hottest players on the tour. Despite Louie's momentum, White, an aggressive serve-and-volley player, never

believed she was out of the match. "Even when I was losing, I didn't think she was dominating me," said the 21-year-old White.

"I was missing too many first serves. When things got tight all I wanted to do was get into the net," she said.

White, who praised Louie's play in the 2½ hour long match, "Her game suited this surface a lot better than mine did."

Considering the way Minter had stayed off defeat during the week, her win over Benjamin was unexpected. After overcoming 1-5 third-set deficits in consecutive matches to advance, Minter said she was relieved to win in straight sets.

Budd beaten into 2nd place in 10 km race

PHOENIX, Arizona (R) — Wendy Sly spoiled Zola Budd's first U.S. appearance since the Los Angeles Olympics Saturday, easily outdistancing the South African-born teenager to lead a British sweep of the 10 km Phoenix road race.

Sly, a last-minute entry, broke away from Budd half way into the race and finished with a 90 metres lead as she lowered her own course record by two seconds with a time of 32 minutes three seconds.

Budd took second place at 32:20, holding off Priscilla Welch who clocked 32:25 for third.

"I felt good from one mile out and I kept pushing, pushing and pushing. Then I just concentrated on keeping the pace," said Sly, the

silver medalist in the Olympic 3,000 metres in which Budd and American Mary Decker collided last year.

"I'm in good shape right now. I would have been disappointed if I had lost today," said Sly, who had originally planned to run a track race in Auckland, New Zealand, Saturday before those arrangements were cancelled.

In the men's race, twice former world cross country champion John Treacy of Ireland sprinted past the finish line with a time of 27:46 to edge 10 km world best-holder Mark Nenow of the United States by two seconds.

Simon Kigen of Kenya was third in 27:51. Briton Geoff Smith

was fifth in 28:06 with compatriot Steve Jones seventh in 28:11.

Interest in the race centred around the women's event and the controversial Budd, who was reportedly paid \$25,000 to compete.

She was forced to withdraw from the English National Cross-Country Championships two weeks ago in mid-race by demonstrators protesting against the racial segregation policies of her native country.

There were no such incidents in Saturday's race, to the relief of the 18-year-old Budd.

"This was a normal race," said Budd. "There were no other distractions. I enjoyed the race."

Pryor retains IBF title

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (R) — Aaron Pryor stormed back over the last seven rounds Saturday to retain his International Boxing Federation (IBF) junior welterweight title on a split decision over fellow-American Gary Hinton.

Pryor, 36-0 with 32 knockouts, overcame Hinton's sharp counter-punching to win 143-141 on the scorecard of judge Frank Cairo and 146-139 according to judge Lawrence Wallace.

Judge Phil Newman saw it 143-141 for Hinton.

Pryor won each of the last seven rounds according to Wallace and five of the seven according to Cairo and Newman after trailing on all scorecards after the eighth round.

Pryor, 29, fought cautiously during the early going, abandoning the windmill-style attack that has made him one of boxing's most exciting competitors.

The champion had difficulty scoring with combinations against Hinton, who circled, jabbed and followed Pryor's misses with stinging left-hand shots.

"I won this fight on heart," Pryor said. "He hit me with jabs which I didn't even see coming. I wasn't sharp like I'd like to be."

"Hinton was not only a southpaw, which confuses Pryor, but a clever southpaw," Pryor's trainer Richie Giachetti said. "Hinton has a knack of throwing four or five little punches, taking a step to the right and being out of your way."

Pryor eventually began to find the mark. He jolted Hinton with a sequence of two rights to the head,

an uppercut and two rights to the body in round 11 and sent the challenger to the canvas in the 14th round with a left hook and right to the head.

"I was coasting," Hinton said of his strategy in the second half of the fight. "I thought I was ahead. I didn't want to get careless. You can't go bananas on Aaron Pryor and get away with it."

The 38-year-old Hinton's record fell to 23-3-1.

Pryor formerly held the World Boxing Association (WBA) junior welterweight title but retired at the end of 1983 saying that he had to fight too many top contenders for small money.

He captured the IBF title in his last fight, a 15-round decision over Canadian Nick Furland last June.

Men's favourites nervous at final figure skating training session

TOKYO (R) — Two of the favourites for the men's world figure skating title, Canada's Brian Orser and Josef Subovick of Czechoslovakia, looked nervous during the final training session Sunday.

The competition begins Monday with the compulsory figures but the two skaters, who were allotted the same training time, practised their free-skating programme Sunday.

Orser, runner-up to American Scott Hamilton in last year's championships, needed hand support after his triple axel and then tripped after his speciality Russian splits.

Subovick for his part skidded over the ice like a hockey puck after his opening axel and abandoned much of his workout after that.

A recent bout of influenza which delayed his arrival in Tokyo until Saturday may affect the chances of Subovick, who is the reigning European Champion.

The men will require about eight hours to complete the exhausting compulsory figures Monday. The top three in this section

will win special medals as an award to those proficient in figures but lacking free-skating prowess.

This year, however, good figures' men like Orser, Subovick and the Soviet second string Vladimir Kotin are also excellent at the big jumps, and the top three Monday night may well remain there until the competition ends on Thursday.

Other skaters strongly fancied are the Soviet Champion Aleksander Fadeyev, who is nursing a thigh injury, Brian Boitano of the United States and West Germany's Heiko Fischer, one of the few in Sunday's training to pull off all his big triples.

Xu Zhuxiao of China went one better, reeling off five different triple jumps. But the Chinese skater is not expected to be placed high in the figures competition.

Amateur boxer dies after 2nd round knock out

MIAMI (R) — Super-heavyweight amateur boxer Howard Brooks, 24, has died without regaining consciousness after he was knocked out in a Golden Gloves bout on Thursday, a hospital spokesman said Saturday.

Brooks, from Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, was floored by Hank Williams of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, in the second round of their fight at a north Miami auditorium.

"I barely hit him," Williams said after the fight. "He didn't grunt or nothing."

An autopsy will be performed to determine the cause of death, but trainer Norman Williams, who was in Brooks' corner, also said he did not see a blow hard enough to cause serious injury.

"Doctors told me they could see blood on the brain where there was a tiny burst of a blood vessel," Williams said.

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New Zealand floats dollar

WELLINGTON (R) — New Zealand said Saturday it would float its dollar on Monday, a move widely anticipated as part of the Labour government's deregulation of the economy.

Finance Minister Roger Douglas told a news conference the currency would be allowed to find its own level when foreign exchanges reopen and pledged there would be no return to firm controls even if it drops sharply.

The dollar, devalued by 20 per cent after the government took office last July, hit a record low of 43.98 U.S. cents last Monday but later recovered slightly to close at 44.48 cents here Friday.

Mr. Douglas said he did not anticipate any intervention by the nation's central bank, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, should the market prove too volatile this week.

He also said any sharp fall would not lead to the dollar being re-harnessed to the basket of leading currencies used until now to determine its value.

"We're not moving back," he said.

The move followed a hectic 10 days on financial markets here which saw short-term interest rates touch 100 per cent because of demand for funds to move overseas and to meet tax payments.

Mr. Hugh Cordery, chief dealer at the Australia and New Zealand Bank, told Reuters he expected the dollar to rise "quite quickly" although it could fall initially.

Ms. Claire Doyle, chief dealer for the state-owned Development Finance Corporation, said move-

ment would depend on how quickly offshore funds flowed back into New Zealand.

"It will be a few days before the position settles down," she said. "There may be downward pressure on the dollar but not as much as before the announcement."

Western Samoa quickly reacted to Mr. Douglas' announcement by cutting the link between its tala and the New Zealand dollar.

The tala would be managed in a partial float fixed within margins to a currency basket, the same practice followed by New Zealand currency until now, the government in Apia said.

Mr. Douglas said the New Zealand float "closed a chapter" in the progressive deregulation of the economy which began with the devaluation and saw most foreign exchange controls removed last December.

The float was a carbon-copy of Australia's float in December, 1983, and was not a reaction to recent pressure on the local currency, he said.

"We have decided that our overall economic strategy would be helped by changing to a more flexible exchange rate system. Floating is the right option," Mr. Douglas said.

Reserve Bank of New Zealand governor Spencer Russell told reporters that New Zealand's central bank is holding foreign currency reserves worth 2.2 billion dollars (\$968 million) to help handle the float.

Mr. Russell described New Zealand's foreign currency reserves as "comfortable" and said loans due

for repayment would be balanced by new borrowings already in place. He did not say how the reserves were made up.

He said: "There is a general air of confidence that the transition will go smoothly."

New Zealand has had its own currency only since the 1930s and there was a fixed link between the British and local pounds — replaced by dollars and cents in 1967 — until the U.S. dollar replaced sterling in December, 1971.

In 1973 the New Zealand dollar was linked to a basket of unspecified currencies of the nation's major trading partners.

It has since progressively declined by just over 51 per cent, with the biggest single drop the devaluation last year.

The lifting of virtually all foreign exchange restrictions in December allowed New Zealanders to move money out of the country without restriction for the first time since the 1930s.

Bangemann sees hope to liberalise world trade

LUDWIGSBURG, West Germany (R) — West German Economics Minister Martin Bangemann Saturday night said he expects high-level talks here to prepare the way for a breakthrough in liberalisation of world trade.

Mr. Bangemann said at a reception for participants at the three-day informal meeting that the talks "will probably lead to a breakthrough which will enable us to keep world trade as liberal, and even make it more liberal, than it is today."

Participants include U.S. Trade Representative William Brock, Philippines Prime Minister Cesar Virata, French Trade Minister Edith Cresson and British Trade Minister Paul Channon.

Mr. Brock told Reuters he also thought a breakthrough was possible, adding: "But we'll wait and see how countries will finally react."

Mr. Bangemann declined to comment on what he meant by a breakthrough but sources to his delegation said there had been a clearer understanding at the talks that trade barriers would have to be cleared to stimulate economic growth.

The discussions are taking place against background of efforts by major trading nations to get fresh negotiations under way to remove more trade barriers within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Mr. Brock said it would be difficult to arrange such a meeting as there were still some countries resisting a new round of GATT talks. "But it can be done, it could be prepared this year and begin early 1986,"

Mr. Brock said the high value of the U.S. dollar had also been discussed: "A number (of countries) expressed substantial concern, but we have no answer what to do with the dollar."

Coal strike hits Britain's industrial revival

LONDON (R) — Britain's coal strike, now collapsing after 51 weeks of bitter confrontation, cost the country billions of dollars and some economists say it dealt a blow to Britain's industrial revival.

It throttled the steel industry, boosted costs of the state-run electricity industry, hurt the railway industry, was held partly responsible for the collapse of sterling, pushed up government borrowing and interest rates and most significant of all, nearly wrecked the coal industry.

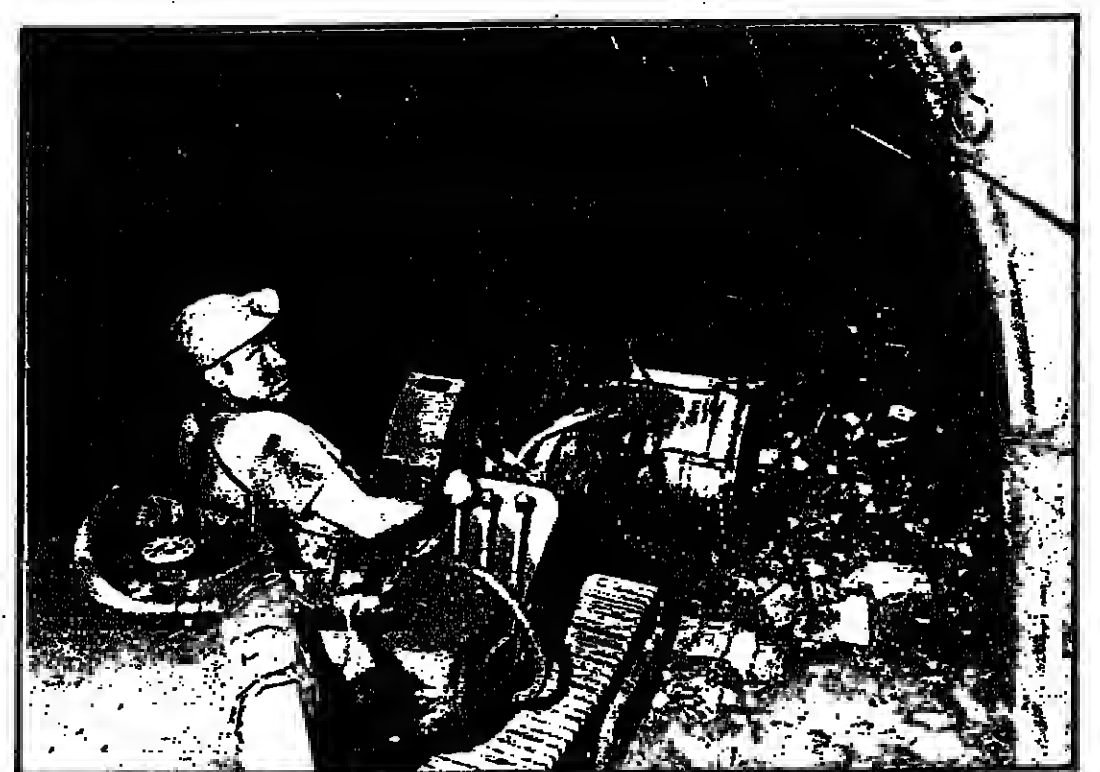
Many pits were lost, equipment became rundown and had to be abandoned and millions of dollars will be needed to restart those mines that survived.

Independent economists estimate the strike cost the taxpayer about £3 billion (\$3.2 billion). Taking into account the impact of the strike on the national economy, they put the stoppage's total cost at about £5.2 billion (\$5.5 billion).

This is the equivalent of two per cent of Britain's gross national product (GNP). Government figures of the strike's cost are lower, at around £3.5 billion (\$3.7 billion).

Mr. Gayn Davies, chief economist of Simon and Coates stockbrokers, said the strike had also been partly responsible for the slide in the value of sterling. He said increased government borrowing, forced by the stoppage, had helped push up British interest rates sharply.

The miners paid a high price,



Drift drilling in the coal mining industry

strike was estimated at about £750 million (\$800 million).

Usually, 80 per cent of Britain's electricity is generated from coal-fired power stations. But to preserve coal stocks, many stations switched to oil which added vastly to Britain's import bill.

The economists said the strike throttled an expected recovery in

the steel industry, which has lost about £200 million (\$214 million) as a direct result of the dispute.

British Rail, the country's state-run rail network, which transports the bulk of coal supplies, lost more than £260 million (\$280 million).

The violence on picket lines sharply pushed up the cost of pol-

icing. The government spent more than £180 million (\$190 million) to maintain law and order and to provide for the safety of miners who wanted to continue working.

Increased welfare benefits to the families of strikers and a sharp drop in personal taxes from mining communities also proved costly for the government.

Currency markets: 'World's biggest casino'

LONDON (R) — The world's currency markets — variously described as the "biggest casino in the world," the "Forex jungle" and "the biggest floating crap game in town" — are big news these days.

Daily turnover worldwide on these markets runs into hundreds of billions of dollars, figures that almost run off the page if the numbers are written out in full. It is a world inhabited by bankers, corporate treasurers and rich individuals acting through powerful dealers sporting an air of responsibility but with an eye for a quick profit.

Since worldwide fixed exchange rates were abandoned in the early 1970s, what happens in these markets has had a growing impact on everyday life — from the price of a holiday abroad to the shape and content of government economic policies.

Mounting drama on the foreign exchanges over the past six weeks sprang from a growing belief in Western capitals that the dollar had become overvalued, and that this was a danger to Europe's economic recovery and to world monetary stability.

Though the politicians and central bankers in Bonn, Paris, Tokyo and London believed that anyone buying dollars was paying too many German marks, French francs, Japanese yen or British pounds, the view from Washington was less clear.

Since 1980, the year Mr. Ronald Reagan was first elected president, the dollar has been on a more or less uninterrupted upward

trend against other major currencies. In January of that year a dollar changed hands for 1.70 German marks.

An undeclared war has been raging now for over six weeks between Western central banks and investors in dollar-denominated assets all round the world. The battle has been fought on two adjacent fronts, one through public statements and the media, and the other on the foreign exchanges.

Concerted intervention by European central banks last Wednesday drove the dollar down 18 pence from 3.45 marks, after it had hit a 13-year high of 3.4780 the day before.

According to senior banking executives, the vast majority of currency transactions are not speculative.

However, Mr. Tom Lockett, head of dealing-room operations at Midland Bank in London, with a daily currency turnover of around \$2 billion, said: "We have to acknowledge there is an element of gambling in it."

The gamble has been embodied in the workings of the exchange markets since the end of the fixed currency ranges that lasted for a generation under the 1944 Bretton Woods agreement.

According to currency analysts the most significant changes since floating exchange rates started in 1973 have been:

— A shift of foreign exchange risks from companies to banks

— The development of a range of currency instruments to reduce exchange-rate risks

Their quotations represent a price to buy or sell. A dollar/mark price quoted by a dealer of 3.3300/10 means he or she will buy dollars for 3.3300 marks, the quantity is usually \$5 million or \$10 million.

The banks in the interbank market for currencies are ideally situated in the marketplace to assess underlying demand for a currency and the extent to which at any one moment customers are acting speculatively or not.

The orderly functioning of this market can be seen through the gap between the buy and sell quotes known as the "spread".

In normal trading dealers quote a spread of 10 basis points for the dollar/mark rate. The paper profit or loss on any \$5 million transaction with a 10 basis point spread as cited in the example would be \$1,500.

In the chaotic conditions last Wednesday spreads widened to a

virtually unheard of five pence, bringing trading to an effective halt.

This is all very well known to the central banks. But is their target the interbank market and the young people moving money around the world, or is it their customers?

Most economists have been saying for two years that the dollar is overvalued, and their latest estimates suggest by as much as 40 per cent. Yet the commercial orders for dollars still keep pouring into the banks.

Dollar assets are still offering high real rates of return, U.S. banks are still borrowing dollars offshore to lend to domestic customers. And the dollar was edging higher on Friday.

The European central banks may have shaken out the speculators but so far they have not convinced investors to think twice about taking up more dollar assets, bankers say.

Hollywood scriptwriters vote to strike today

LOS ANGELES (R) — Hollywood scriptwriters have voted to go on strike at midnight on Monday in a move that could eventually bring studios to a standstill, a spokesman for the Writers' Guild of America has said.

Members of the west coast branch of the Guild, who write for all the major studios, have voted by 1,255 to 805 to authorise a strike, spokesman Mich Kreindel said. The result was announced Saturday.

The Guild's east coast branch, which also has about 2,000 members, will vote on Monday.

The Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers, representing the major studios and film and television production companies, made its final offer after a 15-hour bargaining session which ended Friday.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Strange early morning situations can be very much to your advantage if you are alert to new arrangements that give you the opportunity to express your special talents.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Decide what it is you want to attain in life and then make plans that you can easily follow. Be happy after a busy day.

Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20) Some early home trouble can be turned to your advantage if you study how to establish really harmony there.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You have important calls to make and should early concentrate on what should be said to get the best results.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) In the morning you are puzzled about how to handle business affairs, but study your financial status and you'll know.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You now understand how to gain the benefits that you need, so follow through intelligently. Be with that charming group in the evening.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get a better perspective as to how to get your talents working more profitably. You find that the planets are favorable today.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You are too immersed in your own interests, but today you should get out and see good friends and make new ones.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Seek out prominent persons who can assist you where your goals are concerned and gain their aid.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You have inspired new ideas and should use them quickly since they can help you make real progress.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study your own methods instead of working all those angles, and you will understand the motivations of others better.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be more willing to conform with others on an ethical basis and become more successful. Come to the right decisions.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) If you make your environment more artistic and charming, you can be happier in it. Entertain your co-workers.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY: he or she can, with a smile, gain favors from others, so be sure to give as fine an academic education as you can and your progeny will do very well. Be certain to pay a compliment for any exceptional or outstanding work done and raise the incentive here.

THE Daily Crossword

by Fred Toole

1 Across	Portmanteau
2 Across	abbr.
3 Across	Trembled
4 Across	Susie
5 Across	Chir, housegirl
6 Across	Islam text
7 Across	Thought; pret.
8 Across	California
9 Across	Famous fiddle
10 Across	maker
11 Across	Plarist Peter
12 Across	Ice cream
13 Across	thickener
14 Across	Vietnam
15 Across	holiday
16 Across	Seed covering
17 Across	Howard of
18 Across	movies
19 Across	Park, Colo.
20 Across	Gone astray
21 Across	Scott, regl.
22 Across	mentals
23 Across	Light wood
24 Across	Raise
25 Across	Norway city
26 Across	In a frenzy
27 Across	Noon crater
28 Across	do-well
29 Across	Riversia roost
30 Across	Oil country
31 Across	Expel
32 Across	Kries
33 Across	First name in
34 Across	ilms
35 Across	Comic Radar
36 Across	Send back to
37 Across	jell
38 Across	Go by
39 Across	Certain soldier
40 Across	Healing plant
41 Across	Soviet city
42 Across	John of song
43 Across	"Let"
44 Across	Double curve
45 Across	Dodge by death
46 Across	Threats
47 Across	Goat one's goat
48 Across	War god

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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

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4 Across	Susie
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Peanuts

YOU KNOW, BUILDING A ROCK WALL LIKE THIS IS GOOD THERAPY...

EVEN IF IT'S A USELESS WALL, IT HELPS JUST TO BE DOING SOMETHING

I HAVE A FEELING THAT WORKING ON THIS ROCK WALL MAY EVEN HELP ME TO GIVE UP MY BLANKET...

I'M GLAD TO HEAR YOU SAY THAT BECAUSE I CEMENTED YOUR BLANKET INTO THE WALL!

Mutt 'n' Jeff

JULIUS AND I ARE GOING TO THE BEACH!

YOU BETTER GET A BOTTLE OF SUNTAN LOTION SO YOU DON'T GET SUNBURNED!

OWWW—THIS SUNBURN HURTS!

DIDN'T YOU GET THE SUNTAN LOTION?

SURE! WE DRANK THREE BOTTLES OF THE STUFF! DIDN'T HELP!

Andy Capp

IF YOU THOUGHT ANYTHING ABOUT HER YOU'D DO THE DECENT THING AND LEAVE HER....

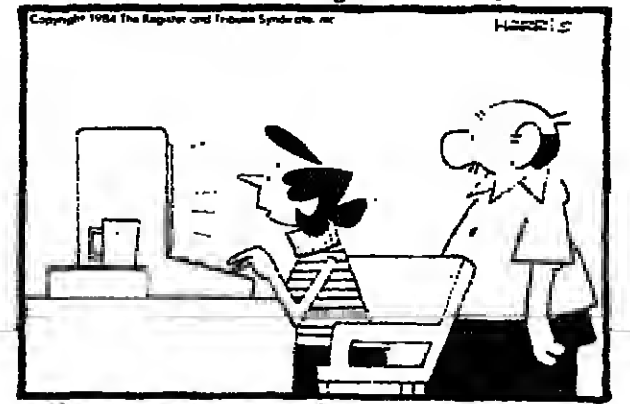
YOU'RE OF NO USE TO HER WHATSOEVER...

WHO ISN'T??

I'M THE BLOKE WHO MAKES HER THINK WHAT A DAZZLING SUCCESS SHE'D BE IF SHE DIDN'T HAVE ME

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"The computer is sending me a message. It says: 'Ouch! Trim your fingernails!'"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter in each square, to form four ordinary words.

PLEEO

MOXIA

TOWWOK

CRYGLE

Answers: POUCH, FORTY, EXHALE, CELERY

Yesterday's Jumbles: POUCH, FORTY, EXHALE, CELERY

U.S.-Nicaraguan talks fail but hopes rise for Contadora peace efforts

MONTEVIDEO (R) — Talks between the United States and Nicaragua have failed to bring the two sides together but other contacts have given new impetus to Central American peace efforts, diplomats said.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, both in Montevideo for the inauguration of President Julio Sanguinetti, met for an hour Saturday, but said afterwards no progress had been made in improving relations or restarting bilateral talks.

But Colombian President Belisario Betancur told reporters that peace efforts by the Contadora Group, which links his country with Mexico, Venezuela and Panama, would resume immediately after a row between Nicaragua and neighbouring Costa Rica was settled in the Uruguayan capital.

The Contadora process appeared to have stalled two weeks ago when a conference between group members and Central American countries was cancelled because of the dispute involving a student arrested after seeking refuge in Costa Rica's embassy in Managua.

Nicaragua said on Friday it would release the student, and

Costa Rica ordered the expulsion of the leader of a U.S.-backed right-wing Nicaraguan rebel group based in San Jose.

An aide to Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge told Reuters that once the student had left Nicaragua, the Contadora countries would fix a date for a fresh meeting with Central American officials.

The meeting would probably be in May, the aide said.

The breakthrough was achieved during intensive contacts between delegates to the inauguration, who included six Latin American presidents, Prime Ministers Felipe Gonzalez of Spain and Bettino Craxi of Italy, as well as European Community representative Claude Cheysson, a former French external affairs minister.

"Thanks to the remarkable political climate here in Montevideo, good progress has been made in the last 48 hours between the five Central American powers," Mr. Cheysson told a news conference.

Mr. Ortega told reporters after meeting Mr. Shultz that the United States was close to the possibility of restarting talks which Washington suspended in January.

But he said the release of the student at the centre of the row with Costa Rica should help peace efforts in Central America.

Mr. Shultz, asked by reporters if the meeting with Mr. Ortega had improved relations, said: "I don't know that anything much has changed, although perhaps there is a recognition all around that the Contadora process and that the sooner everybody gets back to that process, the better."

Asked about the U.S. position on Chile, Mr. Shultz said: "Chile should return to democracy, we're very clear about that." Members of Chilean opposition parties also attended Mr. Sanguinetti's inauguration, which marked Uruguay's return to democracy after more than 11 years of military rule.

Mr. Shultz said President Reagan had invited Mr. Sanguinetti to visit Washington later this year and Mr. Sanguinetti had indicated he would like to take up the invitation.

Lange to meet Asian leaders

WELLINGTON (R) — New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange will meet the leaders of Singapore and Malaysia this week to reassure them New Zealand's anti-nuclear policy has not diminished its commitment to ASEAN, according to an official statement.

Mr. Lange, who is in Europe,

said in a statement released through his office here that he would, emphasise Wellington's ban on ships which may carry nuclear weapons "does not mean any diminution of New Zealand's interest in, or commitment to, our Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) friends."

ASEAN links Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The surprise meeting with Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Malaysia's Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahatir Mohamad will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Catholic policeman killed in Northern Ireland

ENNISKILLEN, Northern Ireland (AP) — A Roman Catholic police sergeant was shot to death Sunday outside a monastery as he arrived to attend mass, police said.

The killing came two hours before the scheduled start of funerals for three other members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary who were among nine officers killed Thursday in an IRA mortar bomb attack on the Newry Police Station.

The sergeant, whose name was not immediately released, arrived at St. Gabriel's retreat in Enniskillen — a town on the shores of Lough Erne in the border county

of Fermanagh — by car with his wife and son, a spokesman said. He was to attend morning services.

He was walking toward the monastery when a single gunman ran up and fired from close range, the police spokesman, who declined to be identified, said.

The victim was the 11th member of the security forces to die in four days.

On Thursday night, IRA guerrillas fired mortar shells at the police station in Newry — 80 kilometres east of Enniskillen — by remote control from the back of a truck.

Weinberger accepts 'nuclear winter' theory

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Defence Department has said a nuclear war would cause mushrooming clouds of smoke and dust that could block the sun, causing freezing temperatures and mass deaths.

In a 17-page report, it acknowledged for the first time the potential significant climatic changes that scientists have said could cause a "nuclear winter" and plunge the earth into sub-freezing temperatures.

However, the report, released by Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, said it could not measure precisely how much, how long and how widespread the temperature drop would be.

But, it said: "If there is sufficient absorption of sunlight over a large enough area, the temperature change could be significant."

"Even with widely ranging and unpredictable weather, the destructiveness for human survival of

the less severe climatic effects might be of a scale similar to the other horrors associated with nuclear war."

Congress ordered the study last year.

The military said it could not predict whether freezing weather "will lead to effects of equal, or more significance than the horrific destruction associated with the short-term effects of a nuclear war."

The Defence Department used the report to draw attention to U.S. defence policy and promote its controversial Strategic Defence Initiative, or "Star Wars" antimissile defence research programme.

"The issues raised by the possibility of effects of nuclear war on the atmosphere and climate only strengthen the basic imperative of U.S. national security policy — that nuclear war must be prevented," the report said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
1984 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
+Q6 -Q92 -A10762 -QJ10
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 Pass Pass INT
Pass ?
What do you bid now?
Q.2 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
+7 -J103 -QJ983 -K1052
Partner opens the bidding with one no trump. What action do you take?
Q.3 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
+854 -Q853 -AJ95 -62
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 Pass 1 Pass ?
What action do you take?
Q.4 — Both vulnerable, as South you

hold:
+A542 -J103 -7 -A876
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 Pass 1 Pass ?
What do you bid now?
Q.5 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
+AJ954 -763 -984 -AK9
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 Pass INT Pass ?
What action do you take?
Q.6 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
+Q76 -78 -AK8763 -Q85
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 Pass 1 Pass 1 ?
2 ? 2 ? ?
What do you bid now?

Zimbabwe maintains clampdown on Bulawayo

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe (R) — Security forces Sunday maintained a clampdown on Bulawayo's mainly black western townships, keeping the area sealed off for the second day while they searched for suspected rebels.

Eyewitnesses said there was little sign of activity in the densely populated suburbs, where about half of the southern city's 420,000 population live.

Thousands of troops and police encircled the sprawling working class districts Saturday, stopping virtually all movement in and out of the area.

A government spokesman said Saturday night that the action was aimed to lessen political violence. Two people died in clashes between rival groups in the townships last weekend.

Correspondents who drove round the sealed-off area Sunday said they saw no signs of tension and the troops appeared relaxed.

The operation began before dawn Saturday when security forces erected roadblocks at all entry and exit points. Vehicles approaching the area were waved away by heavily armed troops.

Bulawayo is the capital of Matabeland province, the power base of Joshua Nkomo, leader of the main opposition party ZAPU.

Mr. Nkomo, who left his Bulawayo home Saturday, said by telephone from his house in the capital, Harare, that he might hold a press conference this afternoon.

After a similar military sweep in the city two years ago, Mr. Nkomo went into hiding and left the country a few days later, saying he feared for his life. He spent five months in Britain.

Correspondents reported Sunday that troops were gradually reducing the size of the encircled area, allowing a little movement on the fringes of the townships.

A helicopter with a loudspeaker hovered overhead telling residents that movement in and out of the area was controlled and advising them to stay indoors.

Mr. Nkomo and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the minority opposition United African National Council (UANC) party, were due to attend a funeral in the Western townships Saturday of five UANC officials murdered last Sunday in the north western town of Hwange.

Following the security crackdown, the funeral services were cancelled.

Bishop Muzorewa later told a news conference in Bulawayo: "It was wicked and evil and provocative enough to have our people murdered, it is more wicked and evil and provocative that they cannot be buried in peace."

A government statement said last week two men suspected of being supporters of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF Party were being held in connection with the killings.

Heart transplant patient stable after new surgery

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (R) — Murray Haydon, who became history's third recipient of an artificial heart two weeks ago, was reported in critical but stable condition Saturday night following surgery to correct internal bleeding.

The Human Heart Institute International said Haydon, 58, was able to nod to his wife after he recovered from the 90 minute operation. During the surgery doctors closed a hole the size of a pencil lead near where the plastic and aluminium pump is attached to Haydon's circulatory system.

The hole was left by monitoring lines which were attached to major vessels near the mechanical pump at the time of the original surgery to keep track of Haydon's blood pressure.

Doctors said the point where one of the lines was attached did not heal after the lines were removed last Tuesday. It took only one suture during the surgery to close it.

The chief surgeon, Dr. William Devries, told reporters he did not regard the repeat surgery as a

major complication nor as much of a setback.

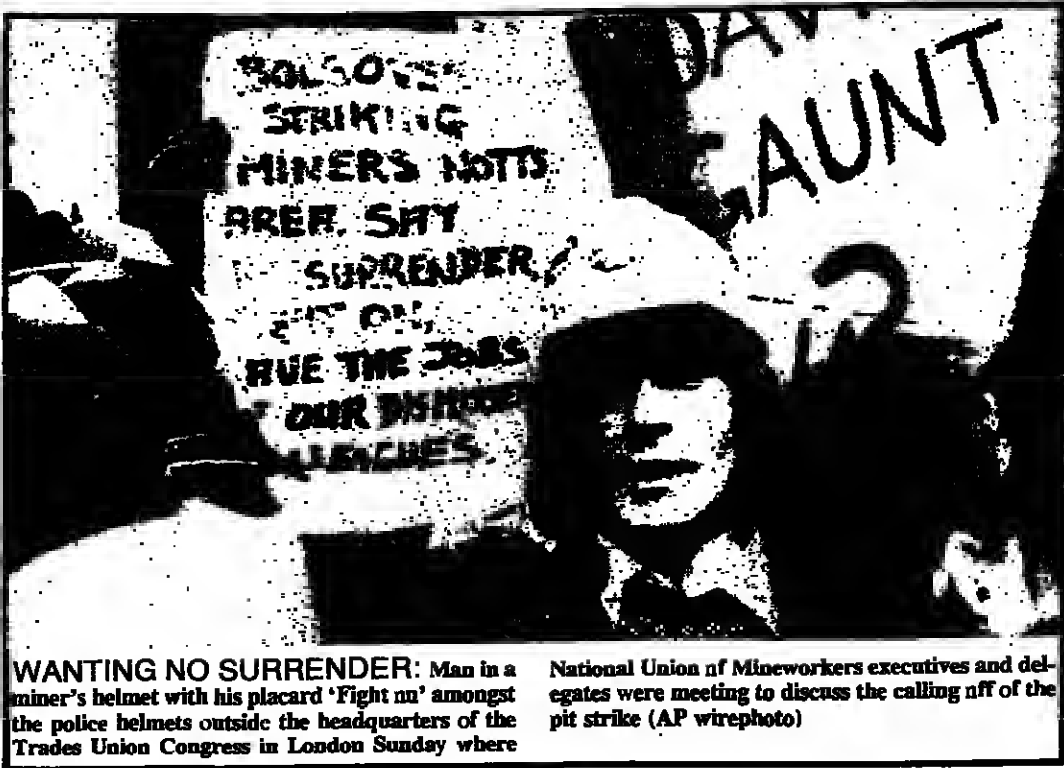
Dr. Devries said he decided on the surgery because Haydon was having difficulty breathing due to the accumulation of blood in his chest cavity.

Just 24 hours earlier he had said it appeared the problem was correcting itself and surgery would not be needed.

Doctors had theorised that blood thinners given Haydon to prevent a stroke may have interfered with normal clotting and prevented the monitoring hole from healing.

The first two artificial heart patients also needed repeat surgery. Barney Clark, who received history's first mechanical heart more than two years ago, had to undergo extra surgery twice, once to correct a leaking valve and once to repair bleeding. Clark died after living 112 days with the heart.

William Schroeder, who suffered a stroke 18 days after receiving his heart on Nov. 25, had to undergo repeat surgery six hours after he left the operating table, also because of internal bleeding.



Policeman hurt in clash with Tahitian militants

PAPEETE, Tahiti (R) — A policeman was slightly injured in a clash with pro-independence militants, police said.

The incident occurred in Papeete, capital of French Polynesia, when police asked about 50 demonstrating members of the Tahitian Independence Party Pupu Tiana Maohi to disperse.

The injured officer received a knife wound, police said.

Most of the demonstrators were held for questioning.

The Pupu Tiana Maohi organised the march in support of a pro-independence campaign in another French Pacific territory, New Caledonia, by the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS).

Arson said to be behind New Caledonia fire

NOUMEA (R) — Two houses were destroyed by fire in the nickel-mining town of Thio in France's troubled South Pacific territory of New Caledonia Sunday and police said they believed the cause was arson.

No one was injured in the blaze at the home of a white settler and a building owned by the Le Nickel Company. The nickel mine, New Caledonia's main industrial resource, has been closed for several weeks after bombs destroyed part of its equipment.

Thio, on the main island's north east coast, is a stronghold of pro-independence Melanesian militants seeking independence from France.

Postponed Indian local polls to be held in April

NEW DELHI (R) — India's chief election officer said Sunday that voting in 11 constituencies, part of the current polls for state assemblies, had been postponed until next month because candidates died before the balloting.

Indian newspapers have said 12 candidates were among people killed and that more than 400 people were injured in disturbances prior to the elections which began with voting Saturday and will continue on Tuesday.

R.K. Trivedi listed the constituencies where candidates died but did not give details of their deaths.

He said campaigning Saturday went well except for "isolated" incidents of independent candidates being murdered.

The elections of assemblies in a total of 11 states involve almost two thirds of India's electorate. Results are expected to be announced on March 5 and 6.

The poll is seen as a major test of popularity for Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, whose Congress (I) Party won a landslide victory in December's national election.

The first round of voting was hit by violence in the eastern state of Bihar, where the United News of India (UNI) said 20 people were killed and about 1,000 arrested.

The news agency said security forces seized what it called huge quantities of arms and ammunition and opened fire in at least 100 separate incidents to restore order at Bihar polling booths.

The Times of India newspaper quoted an official spokesman as saying the violence in Bihar was not as bad as during the 1980 state assembly election, when 36 people died.

Voting was peaceful in the three other states polling Saturday, apart from clashes in northern Uttar Pradesh in which seven people were injured, the Press Trust of India news agency said.

Newspapers said the turnout was around 50 per cent.

Mr. Trivedi, who did not comment on the violence in Bihar, said parliamentary elections which were postponed in December would also be held in April.

The constituency of Deeg in the western state of Rajasthan is among those where the election to the state assembly was postponed and will be held next month.

The killing 10 days ago by police of an independent candidate who had represented the seat since 1952 sparked off a week of protests in Rajasthan.

Armenian gets life sentence for Orly blast

PARIS (R) — An Armenian was sentenced to life imprisonment Sunday and two others to 10 and 15 years for a bombing at Paris Orly Airport two years ago which killed eight people and injured 56.

Varoujan Garbadian, accused of placing the bomb at the Turkish Airlines desk at the airport in July 1983, received a life sentence after eight hours of deliberation by the jury of an assizes court in the Paris suburb of Creteil.

Garbadian, 31, had made an early statement to police that he carried out the bombing, but later retracted it.

He was found guilty of being an accomplice to the bombing, and therefore to murder, but was not formally convicted of planting the fatal device.

He had admitted membership of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) which claimed responsibility for the attack.

Obannes Semerci and Soner Nair, both 24, received jail sentences of 10 and 15 years respectively on charges of having supplied the equipment to make the bomb.

They said they were sympathisers of ASALA, which has claimed responsibility for dozens of attacks against Turkish targets in recent years.

The prosecution had demanded the maximum sentence of life imprisonment for the three. Police said the bombing was the worst in France in two decades.

The trial opened two weeks ago on a highly political note, with defence lawyer Jacques Verges calling on President Francois Mit-

Australia tightens security for U.S. ships visit

SYDNEY (R) — Australian authorities have tightened security for the visit to Sydney this week of two American warships as anti-nuclear groups Sunday threatened big protests, police and port officials said.

The Nuclear Disarmament Party (NDP) and the Greenpeace Environmental Group both met this weekend to plan demonstrations.

Greenpeace said it would send out a flotilla of small vessels to confront the ships.

The anti-nuclear movement in Australia has been boosted by the stand against nuclear ships' visits taken by the Labour government in neighbouring New Zealand.

Wellington's opposition to the visits has threatened the future of the ANZUS defence pact linking the United States, New Zealand and Australia.

The American destroyers John Young and Buchanan are scheduled to tie up here Monday and will stay for five days before leaving for exercises with the Australian Navy.

A dispute over the Buchanan, which has nuclear capability, triggered the current ANZUS pact crisis last month when New Zealand refused a U.S. request for port entry.

Hayden starts Asian tour

Meanwhile Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden left here Sunday on a new round of shuttle diplomacy in South East Asia aimed at finding some solution to the six-year-old Kampuchean conflict.

Mr. Hayden, who will visit Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, Laos and Thailand, has recently had lengthy talks on the problem with United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Kampuchean coalition leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

He also announced in a statement before leaving he would be meeting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa in Australia on March 14 to discuss Kampuchea.

Mr. Hayden met Mr. Perez de Cuellar here after the U.N. chief had completed his own swing through South East Asia, including Vietnam, in which he said he had found no formula to resolve the conflict.

The Australian minister will however be taking with him a proposal made by Sihanouk when they met in Canberra last week which called for an international conference on Kampuchea of all interested parties with no pre-conditions.

China executes 'god', 'the emperor'

PEKING (R) — China has executed two criminals who styled themselves "god" and "the emperor" and went round rural areas collecting disciples and sexually assaulting women, the China Law Journal said. From 1975, the two peasants from central China told villagers they were from a fairy island and that as god and the emperor they would rule the nation in the auspicious year of Jiazi, which in Chinese calendar terms happened to be last year. Zhou Zhengxiang took advantage of superstitious people and as emperor Zhou demanded sexual favours and raped two women, the journal said. Wang Guiyin, as god, helped Zhou carry out seances and extort money while they appointed 10 people as special officials such as prime minister, nobles and marshals.

Pig case too weighty, judge says

JIM THORPE, Pennsylvania (AP) — it is, says the judge, a heavy case, so he will wait until next week rule if porky the pig gets the heave-ho under a borough ordinance. Judge John P. Lavelle, calling it a "weighty case with weighty evidence," delayed ruling on whether the 453 kilogram pig is a heavyweight pet or a big, spicily barnyard animal. Joseph Tirpak, 61, of Summit Hill is appealing a \$380 fine for keeping porky in his backyard. Police say the porker is livestock and therefore, prohibited. Tirpak says he's a pet.

Child molester's sentence includes writing

FORT PIERCE, Florida (AP) — A man who pleaded guilty to molesting a 7-year-old boy has been ordered to write the phrase "I will keep my hands off other people" 25 times a week for 11 years. Charles Brockman, in his 50s, was sentenced to 360 days in prison and 11 years' probation by circuit Judge Philip Nourse after pleading guilty to lewd and lascivious assault in a plea-bargain arrangement stemming from the 1983 molestation. He will be required to write the phrase a total of more than 14,200 times during his probation. Nourse is known for handing out unusual sentences. In one case, he sentenced a man to write 25 times each weekend during his probation, "If I drink any more, I'm going to serve the rest of this sentence in the big house."

Brother of Princes Grace dies

PHILADELPHIA (R) — Jack Kelly, head of the U.S. Olympic Committee and brother of the late Princess Grace of Monaco, was found dead Saturday on a downtown Philadelphia street, officials said. He was 57. The city's medical examiner said he was withholding information on the cause of death because Kelly's former brother-in-law was also found dead under similar circumstances several hours later: Kelly, an Olympic sculler and local politician, was found dead in a jogging suit Saturday morning. Seven hours later, his former brother-in-law, Eugene Conlan, 57, was found dead on a street three blocks away. He was in street clothes. Police said both men had died of apparent heart attacks. But Dr. Marvin Aronson, the city's medical examiner, said he would not announce the cause of the deaths until he had determined whether they were connected. He said Kelly had no history of heart trouble. "The deaths appear unrelated but we will need further study to determine exactly what happened," Dr. Aronson said.

2,000-year-old bronze plate found

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet archaeologists have uncovered a 2,000-year-old bronze plate while excavating a desert site in Central Asia. TASS News Agency reported. TASS said the plate, decorated with gold fabric, beads and pearls, was found at the altar of a former temple in what many centuries ago was the Karshinsky Oasis. The present-day town of Karshi is about 400 kilometres south east of the Uzbekistan capital of Tashkent. Scientists believe the plate formed part of a warrior's chain mail. Other objects, including well-preserved earthenware figures and iron bells of various sizes, were also discovered.